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STATUS OF GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY OUTLINED.

Bureau of Markets Receives Report on Present Status of Cotton Mills in Germany—Many Spindles Reported as Now Being Idle.

The Department of Agriculture has received numerous requests from cotton producers and others for information regarding the situation with respect to the possibility of increasing the takings of cotton by Germany, which, prior to the European war, was an important foreign outlet for low-grade cotton. Accordingly the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture recently caused inquiry to be made through confidential channels regarding conditions in the cotton industry in Germany, notably on the following points:

Scope of Inquiry.

(1) Estimated number of idle German cotton spindles due to lack of raw cotton; (2) estimated number of these spindles that could be started if raw cotton were available; (3) estimated number of spindles that might be started if mills could purchase cotton on nine months' credit; (4) if mills could purchase cotton on credit, would they be willing to give first lien on mills and on one-half of all manufactured goods to guarantee payment of bills at maturity; (5) in addition, would mills supply adequate bank guaranties; (6) as additional collateral, would the German Government guarantee, through deposit of bonds or otherwise, preferred payments for cotton; (7) would mills be willing to purchase cotton and make deferred payments in American currency; and (8) estimated consumption of American cotton in Germany, year ending September 30 next. In response to this inquiry, the Bureau of Markets is authorized to publish the following:

"The investigation elicited the following information, which is believed to be worthy of reliance:

"(1) Approximately 4,000,000 German spindles are now idle, but this is not due entirely to lack of raw cotton; (2) and (3) see comment beginning with next paragraph; (4) first lien upon mills impracticable because most mills are already mortgaged and the trade says that collateral requested by equities in plants must be used to obtain local working capital; (5) banks are reluctant to guarantee payments because they are thereby obliged on long-term credits to take the risk of exchange; (6) general feeling in the textile industry is absolutely against any Government guaranty which would enable German Government to obtain or exercise any sort of control over the industry;

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The report on the German cotton industry presents many interesting facts. (Front page.)

The wool consumption for October shows little change from the amount of wool used each month for the preceding three months. (Front page.)

Cattle prices hit a new low mark for the season, sinking to levels that have not been seen since early in 1917. Hog receipts fell off during the week and prices recovered slightly from the recent heavy slump. Fat sheep and lambs held firm. Dressed meat markets at all consuming centers experienced declines in nearly all lines of meat. (p. 370.)

Cash grain brought good premiums over the future contracts. Sharp and rapid upturns in wheat prices were a feature of the week's trading. (p. 378.)

Produce markets were weak and dull for most lines. Potatoes, especially, experienced a slump in prices. Shipments are continuing to be heavier than were recorded at a corresponding time last year. (p. 374.)

Butter declined sharply, Danish stock being a factor in the trading. The usual falling off in demand for cheese is expected to continue through the Christmas holidays. (p. 373.)

Hay prices were well maintained during the week. Demand, however, continues to be slight. High protein feeds underwent another severe decline. (p. 377.)

Cotton futures, as well as spot cotton, advanced slightly. The average Middling price sunk to a new low mark. (p 380.)

LOSSES OF FRUIT FROM FREEZING EXTREMELY HEAVY.

Northwestern Apples Suffer Greatly During Winter of 1919–20—Bureau in Position to Aid Shippers.

Losses from freezing of Northwestern apples were extremely heavy last winter. During December and January, 1919–20, claims of $3,000,000 were presented to railroads by apple shippers of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Prevention of loss by freezing in transit seems to depend largely on improved methods of heating cars. Serious losses occur also in shipments of potatoes. Information and advice on lining, heating, loading box cars for potatoes in winter have been supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Markets to shippers and producers and the methods recommended have been extensively adopted.

Railroads Approve Heating System.

A heating system suitable for installation in ventilator and refrigerator cars has been designed by investigators of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, and has been approved

(Concluded on page 383, column 1.)

38,510,000 POUNDS OF WOOL USED IN OCTOBER.

Amount Consumed During Month Not Much Changed from Preceding Three Months—Greatest Decrease in Finer Grades.

The October consumption of wool did not differ greatly from the average for the three preceding months and amounted to about 38,510,000 lbs., grease equivalent. Although this is 31,000,000 lbs. less than for October last year, the consumption for the first 10 months of this year was about 5% greater than for the corresponding period last year.

Compared with last year the greatest decrease was in the finer grades, especially in ½ bloods and above. The smallest drop in consumption for the month as compared with last year was in wools of the ¼-blood grade. This seems to indicate a tendency on the part of manufacturers to make goods from the medium and low wools.

Surplus of Lower Grades.

This relatively increased activity in the lower grades is of particular interest at present in view of the world's large surplus of these grades. It is also of interest because of the neglect of such grades in foreign markets, especially at the auction sales in London and at the central wool markets in Australia and New Zealand.

The following tables of monthly consumption covering the period from January, 1918, when the reports were inaugurated by the Bureau of Markets, to date show that the monthly utilization has ranged from 27,000,000 to 75,000,000 lbs. of wool. Though the high figure of about 75,000,000 lbs. for May, 1918, may be considered as abnormal because of war activities, it must not be forgotten that it represents a maximum consumption possibility for the United States.

Monthly Wool Consumption: Grease Equivalent.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Month.	1918	1919.	1920
January	65,107	38,254	72,721
February	63,791	27,303	63,738
March	71,993	34,380	67,907
April	70,739	45,669	66,935
May	74,672	52,413	58,589
June	65,232	55,732	45,578
July	62,383	63,217	37,097
August	63,621	56,007	38,055
September	58,328	60,266	36,297
October	60,080	69,228	38,500
November	47,193	60,593	.....
December	38,280	63,821	.....

The low figure of 27,000,000 lbs. for February, 1919, is a result of Government cancellations after the cessation of hostilities. From this low month a gradual improvement

(Concluded on page 382, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

AVERAGE PRICE OF BEEF STEERS HITS 1917 LEVELS.

Trade Conditions Very Unsettled—Falling Off in Hog Receipts—Fat Sheep and Lambs Advance.

Reflecting extreme sluggishness and sharp declines in the dressed beef trade during the past fortnight, the average price of beef steers at Chicago and other important primary markets fell last week to the lowest level touched within the past four years. Bulk of native steers at Chicago sold around $8.50 to $13.50 per 100 lbs., while grassers from the northwestern and Canadian range country cashed largely between $6.75 and $8.25. Prices at other markets were correspondingly low.

Marketings, while still showing unmistakable evidences of liquidation and far in excess of actual trade requirements, were not unusually heavy for this season of the year. Ten large primary markets received approximately 235,300 cattle during the week as compared with 224,500 the week previous, and 336,300 the corresponding week a year ago.

Many Conditions Affect Demand.

More or less demoralized trade conditions during the week resulted in price slumps, which at Chicago measured all the way from $1 to $3 per 100 lbs. on practically all native beef steers as compared with the high time of Thanksgiving week and were traceable to a number of factors. The chief depressive influences on demand were low dressed beef markets, low prices for by-products, a stringent money market, and lack of confidence in the future cattle market. These considerations, together with deflation of values from war-time levels which is being shown on virtually all commodities, have, on the one hand, make killers and cattle feeders ultra-conservative, and, on the other, have kept the liquidation microbe working overtime in the ranks of producers.

The process of liquidation is usually long drawn out and there are few in the trade who will venture an opinion regarding the immediate future without surrounding their predictions with numerous reservations. Many, however, who have carefully analyzed the character of recent and current marketings and the state of mind of many producers, and who have noted the decrease in numbers and the light "stockery" grade of a large proportion of the cattle that went to the country during the last two or three months, are convinced that the cattle supply during the coming spring and summer will be below normal and that a more stable and satisfactory market will develop.

The big problem of the hour regarding cattle-trade conditions hinges, it is generally believed, on the financial situation, and the financing of the industry is the question with which many of the best minds of the country are wrestling. That something tangible in the way of beneficial results will accrue is scarcely to be doubted.

The practical passing of such specialties in recent cattle marketings as finished, corn-fed steers and yearlings which, while holiday demand was being provided for, brought $16 to $18 per 100 lbs. at Chicago, was a not unexpected development of the past week.

The 49 carloads of prime steers which formed the car-lot display of long-fed cattle at last week's great International Live Stock Exposition were sold at auction for a general average of $18.42 per 100 lbs., and 19 loads from the so-called "short-fed special classes" at a general average of $14.54. The sale of these cattle, really, having little in common with general market values, as they represented specially fitted prize-winning animals for which the price paid was often of secondary consideration to the advertising accruing to the purchaser, probably all but satisfied the demand for prime Christmas beef for the highest class ttade.

At the conclusion of this sale doubt was expressed that there was another load of beef steers in the country which would command $15.50 at Chicago. None good enough to sell above $12.85 was offered there on the open market during the last half of the week, but choice long feds were lacking and their market value a matter of speculation.

Steers of high breeding, corn fed for as much as six to seven months, and grading strictly good, although lacking high finish, sold down to $12 at Chicago and a surprisingly desirable grade of short-fed steers cashed down to $10 to $11.50 at midweek. At that time some sales were recorded that showed more than a $3 decline compared with the best time of the preceding week.

Shortage of Long-Fed Cattle.

At leading Missouri River markets, where there was a conspicuous shortage of long-fed cattle, few steers sold above $10 during the week. East St. Louis and Kansas City, however, reported $13 and $14 tops respectively. Bulk of native beef steer transactions at Missouri River markets were around $7 to $9.75 with a liberal showing of grassy light killers and westerns downward to $6.

Competition from feeder buyers lessened declines on steers selling at Chicago below $10 and especially on grades selling below $9. The range between low-grade killing steers and choice, fat steers narrowed materially, although thousands of 1,100 to 1,300 lb. cattle, corn fed from 60 to 100 days, and in fair killing flesh, sold at various western markets down around $8 to $9. In many instances these prices were considerably

(Concluded on page 372, column 1.)

MEAT PRICES GENERALLY LOWER AT ALL MARKETS.

Demand Slow—Good Beef Down $1 to $3, Choice Down $2 to $3—Declines Sharp on Pork Cuts.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Declines in live stock prices of the past few weeks continued to be reflected in a general lowering of dressed meat prices during the week ending Dec. 4. The downward trend was intensified by an unusually slow demand. Lamb prices were only slightly affected and showed a degree of firmness near the close.

Beef.—The week's offerings at eastern markets comprised no beef of choice grade, and the moderate offerings of good beef sold on a weak and declining market. The close was unevenly $1 to $3 lower than the previous week. The few choice steers offered at Chicago attracted little attention and declines of $2 to $3 were registered at the close. Medium and common grades, while weak, did not show corresponding declines, closing only $1 lower than one week ago.

A lighter demand for cows resulted in sharp declines on all grades, with the closing price range $1 to $2 off.

Uneven Declines on Bulls.

Bulls attracted little attention at eastern markets and uneven declines ranging from 50¢ to $2 were registered during the week. Chicago held steady to 50¢ higher under light receipts and narrow demand.

Veal.—General weakness pervaded all veal markets and a continued slow demand resulted in sharp and uneven declines. Closing prices both at Chicago and the eastern markets were $2 to $4 below the opening.

Lamb.—While the demand for lamb showed no material improvement, the generally light receipts were the principal factor in maintaining a steady market. There was a slight upturn in prices on the better grades late in the week. Yearlings constituted a liberal percentage of the week's receipts, and sold at a wide range

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Dec. 4.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	90,191	39,834	50,357	176,235	30,158	146,077	79,457	37,371	42,086
East St. Louis	22,113	5,544	16,537	66,891	19,185	72,188	10,991	393	9,809
Indianapolis [1]	9,287	4,810	4,239	80,918	48,856	31,003	1,872	1,782	454
Kansas City	50,734	27,198	26,890	52,152	14,765	39,305	23,542	11,114	13,763
Oklahoma City	6,275	2,358	4,422	4,718	429	4,301	323	93	295
Omaha	26,229	11,045	15,184	37,467	3,748	33,719	37,136	13,770	23,366
St. Joseph [1]	9,431	3,005	6,498	32,260	4,882	27,216	14,470	1,057	12,478
St. Paul	33,475	19,725	16,200	65,981	16,022	41,447	17,076	6,292	11,277
Sioux City	13,366	7,624	6,302	43,312	17,501	26,850	10,216	1,211	7,518
Wichita [1]	4,694	2,533	410	4,252	.....	1,942	210	.....	170
Total	265,795	123,676	147,059	564,096	155,546	424,148	195,293	73,083	121,216
Previous week	248,921	115,209	140,297	620,522	134,313	510,040	201,153	104,639	97,578

[1] Week ending Friday, Dec. 3.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 4.

[Prices per 100 lbs.]

	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.		This week.		Last week.		4 weeks ago.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
Chicago	235	$10.13	230	$10.27	233	$10.26	227	$10.29	230	$10.09	232	$10.27	231	$10.21	232	$10.14	244	$12.61
E. St. Louis	198	10.38	194	10.52	200	10.53	195	10.45	194	10.34	198	10.30	196	10.45	194	9.96	192	13.14
Kansas City	220	9.69	217	9.50	219	9.53	220	9.79	237	9.79	209	9.87	220	9.61	224	10.03	212	12.52
Omaha	253	9.69	250	9.88	246	9.62	256	9.55	250	9.73	256	9.75	250	9.68	254	9.90	270	12.47
S. St. Paul	210	9.43	212	9.63	216	9.56	204	9.63	223	9.53	220	9.64	213	9.53	.....	.....	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

of prices. The close was mostly steady with one week ago.

Mutton.—The limited outlet for heavy sheep at eastern markets resulted in declines ranging from $1 at New York to $4 at Philadelphia. Chicago held steady under moderate offerings and a fairly regular demand.

Pork.—Sharp daily declines featured the pork trade at eastern markets. Boston and New York closed approximately $9 lower on loins, and Philadelphia $6 lower than the previous week. Price changes at Chicago were slight, but the trend was downward throughout the week. Uneven declines ranging from $5 to $7 were registered on shoulder cuts.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Dec. 3.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	18,467	.....	28,094
East St. Louis	4,066	170	251
Fort Worth	7,570	506	2,091
Indianapolis	960	365	55
Kansas City	19,179	925	8,646
Oklahoma City	2,308	429	93
Omaha	9,660	86	11,211
St. Joseph	1,867	.....	857
St. Paul	8,142	4,611	4,447
Sioux City	5,058	443	36
Wichita	1,696	.....	.....
Total	79,273	7,535	55,781
Previous week	84,918	9,541	83,777
State destination:			
Alabama	.....	3	.....
Arkansas	10	.....	.....
Colorado	720	.....	.....
Illinois	12,530	1,065	11,219
Indiana	4,781	365	2,852
Iowa	9,759	2,538	2,236
Kansas	10 688	.....	503
Kentucky	603	.....	201
Louisiana	31	.....	.....
Maryland	259	.....	.....
Michigan	1,460	.....	6,979
Minnesota	2,941	853	2,089
Missouri	7,946	721	8,380
Montana	1	.....	668
Nebraska	6,776	347	6,992
New Jersey	.....	259	227
New York	204	.....	5,221
North Dakota	98	260	95
Ohio	4,032	189	2,817
Oklahoma	3,803	635	93
Pennsylvania	1.348	.....	352
South Dakota	1,268	.....	630
Tennessee	168	.....	.....
Texas	7,823	300	2,091
Virginia	562	.....	.....
West Virginia	53	.....	.....
Wiseonsin	1,121	.....	2,046
Wyoming	488	.....	.....
Total	79.273	7,535	55,781

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Dec. 3.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 5.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$25. 00–26. 00	$26. 50–28. 00	$30. 50–33. 00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	27. 00–29. 00	29. 50–31. 00	33. 00–35. 00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	20. 00–24. 50	21. 75–24. 50	22. 00–24. 50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	29. 00–30. 00	29. 50–32. 50	33. 00–35. 00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	43. 50–44. 00	44. 50–48. 00	47. 00–49. 00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	21. 00–22. 50	21. 00–23. 00	22. 00–26. 00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	19. 00–21. 25	19. 00–20. 50	20. 00–21. 00
Pure lard, tierces	20. 00–21. 75	21. 50–22. 75	21. 50–23. 50
Compound lard, tierces	13. 50–14. 00	14. 00–15. 50	16. 00–16. 50

WESTERN RANGE CATTLE PRICES.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

	Chicago.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
Beef steers:			
Good and choice	$8. 75–10. 75	$8. 75–11. 25	$8. 00–10. 00
Common and medium	6. 50–8. 75	6. 00–8. 75	6. 00–7. 75
Cows and heifers:			
Medium, good, and choice	4. 75–9. 00	4. 50–8. 00	4. 50–7. 50

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.10	$10.10	$9.95	$9.95	$9.40
Bulk of sale	9.60– 9.90	9.75–10.10	9.50– 9.80	9.35– 9.75	9.25– 9.35
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.65– 9.90	9.80–10.00	9.50– 9.95	9.35– 9.75	9.20– 9.35
Medium (200-250 lbs. up), common-choice	9.75– 9.90	9.90–10.10	9.60– 9.85	9.60– 9.95	9.25– 9.40
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.60– 9.90	9.65–10.10	9.40– 9.80	9.25– 9.90	9.25– 9.40
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.40– 9.85	9.35– 9.75	9.25– 9.70	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.30– 9.70	8.75– 9.00	8.75– 9.60	9.25– 9.35	9.00– 9.20
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	9.00– 9.30	8.50– 8.75	8.25– 8.75	9.00– 9.25	8.75– 9.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	8.75– 9.75	9.00– 9.50	9.25– 9.85	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.50– 9.25	8.75– 9.85	7.50– 9.50	8.00– 9.25
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	13.25–15.75	12.50–13.75	12.90–14.00	13.00–14.25	.....
Good	11.50–13.25	10.00–12.25	10.35–12.90	11.00–13.00	.....
Medium	9.25–11.50	8.00– 9.75	8.50–10.35	8.50–11.00	8.50–10.50
Common	7.50– 9.25	7.25– 7.75	7.50– 8.50	7.25– 8.50	6.50– 8.25
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	13.25–15.75	12.25–13.50	12.65–13.75	12.50–14.00	.....
Good	11.00–13.25	9.75– 2.00	9.25–12.65	10.25–12.50	.....
Medium	8.75–11.00	7.25– 9.50	7.25– 9.25	7.50–10.25	8.00–10.00
Common	7.00– 8.75	6.00– 7.00	6.00– 7.25	6.50– 7.50	6.00– 8.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.85–12.00	4.75–12.50	5.00–10.75	5.00–10.50	4.75– 9.50
Cows, common-choice	4.75–10.50	4.75– 8.25	4.75– 8.25	4.75– 8.75	4.50– 8.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.50– 9.25	4.25– 8.00	4.00– 7.00	4.00– 8.00	3.50– 6.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.50– 4.75	3.25– 4.50	3.50– 4.75	3.25– 4.75	3.00– 4.25
Canner steers	4.00– 5.50	3.50– 5.00	4.00– 5.00	3.50– 5.25	3.25– 4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	10.00–11.00	9.00–11.25	9.00–13.50	10.25–13.00	7.00– 9.75
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.25– 8.75	5.00–10.00	3.50– 9.00	4.50– 9.50	3.50– 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.25–10.00	7.00– 9.00	7.25– 9.90	7.25– 9.75	5.50– 9.50
750–1,000 lbs., eommon-choice	6.50– 9.50	6.50– 8.50	6.50– 9.25	6.00– 9.25	5.00– 9.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.25– 8.75	4.25– 8.00	4.00– 8.25	4.00– 8.00	4.50– 8.00
Cows and heifers, eommon-choice	4.00– 6.25	4.00– 6.25	3.75– 6.15	3.75– 6.25	3.75– 6.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	6.50– 7.50	6.25– 8.50	5.50– 8.00	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.25– 6.25	3.75– 6.25	3.75– 5.50	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	10.50–11.60	9.00–10.50	8.75–11.00	9.25–10.60	9.50–10.75
Culls and eommon	8.00–10.00	5.50– 8.50	6.00– 8.50	6.25– 9.00	6.00– 8.50
Feeder lambs	9.50–11.25	.....	7.50– 8.90	7.50– 9.25	7.50– 9.50
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	8.00–10.00	7.50– 9.00	7.25– 9.00	6.50– 7.75	7.00– 8.50
Wethers, medium-prime	5.50– 6.25	.....	5.00– 6.50	4.75– 5.75	5.00– 6.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	4.00– 5.00	4.00– 4.50	3.75– 4.75	3.50– 4.25	3.75– 4.25
Culls and common	2.00– 3.50	1.50– 3.75	2.00– 3.50	1.00– 3.25	1.50– 3.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	4.50– 6.00	.....	4.00– 6.25	3.75– 5.75	.....
Feeding ewes	3.00– 4.25	.....	3.00– 3.75	2.50– 3.50	2.75– 4.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Dec. 7.	Nov. 30.	Nov. 9.	Dec. 7.	Nov. 30.	Nov. 9.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$23.00–25.00	$27.00–28.00	$27.00–28.00	$25.00–27.00	.....	$27.00–28.00
Good	20.00–22.00	21.00–24.00	22.00–25.00	18.00–20.00	$17.00–20.00	22.00–24.00
Medium	15.00–18.00	15.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	18.00–20.00
Common	11.00–14.00	11.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00
Cows—						
Good	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	15.50–16.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–17.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–14.50	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00
Common	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	11.00–13.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50–13.00
Common	9.50–10.25	9.50–10.25	9.50–10.00	8.00– 9.00	10.00–11.00	11.50–12.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	25.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–30.00	26.00–27.00	28.00–30.00
Good	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	25.00–27.00	26.00–28.00	24.00–25.00	26.00–28.00
Medium	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–24.00	23.00–25.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00
Common	18.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00
Mutton—						
Good	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	11.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00
Medium	8.00–10.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00
Common	7.00– 8.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	23.00–24.00	21.00–22.00	.....	28.00–30.00
Good	16.00–17.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	20.00–22.00	25.00–27.00
Medium	14.00–16.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–18.00	22.00–24.00
Common	12.00–13.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	11.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	17.00–20.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	20.00–21.00	20.00–22.00	32.00–34.00	20.00–22.00	23.00–25.00	34.00–36.00
10-12 lbs. average	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	30.00–31.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–23.00	32.00–34.00
12-14 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	27.00–28.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–22.00	30.00–32.00
14 lbs., over	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	25.00–26.00	16.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	27.00–30.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	16.00–17.00	17.00–19.00	23.00–24.00	16.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	26.00–27.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	17.50–18.00	21.00–22.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–20.00	15.00–17.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–22.00
8 lbs., over	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	22.00–24.00	.....	.....
Boston style	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	26.00–27.00	18.00–20.00	23.00–24.00	29.00–30.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 370.)

lower than the original cost of the stock as feeders.

It is generally believed that by mid December the trade will witness practically the last of the northwestern Colorado and New Mexican grass cattle for this season, and that with the passing of the lower grade beef cattle from those sections and no further available supply until next summer the market for low-priced steers will improve. This should also have a strengthening effect on the market for most grades of butcher she stock.

Cows and heifers declined much less last week than beef steers, due in part to comparatively short runs of female cattle. Despite that fact a large proportion of the butcher she stock at leading western markets cashed down around $4.75 to $6.50.

Canner grades held with little change and were absorbed much more readily than beef classes. A spread of from $3.50 to $4.50 took the bulk of the canner and cutter cows during the week with prices at South St. Paul about 50¢ below that level.

Recent sharp declines in pork and most other meats together with slow markets for skins adversely influenced the demand for veal and veal calf prices declined irregularly.

Stocker-Feeder Prices Lower.

The downward trend of beef cattle prices discouraged the demand for stockers and feeders, and with the supply generous the trend of prices was lower. Omaha was an exception, due to comparatively light receipts at that point. Strong weight, fleshy steers that felt the lack of strong killer competition suffered the greatest decline. Country demand continued to show a preference for lighter cattle to rough through the winter.

Few feeder steers passed $8.75 at any of the western markets, bulk of the 750 to 900 lb. feeders going to the country around $6.50 to $8.25, and stocker steers largely between $5 and $6.50. A few loads of meaty, good weight steers, however, left Chicago for a short feed upward to $10 or slightly above, and choice stock steer yearlings upward to $8.75.

In consideration of the great abundance of rough feed and the comparatively low corn market, many in the trade view stock and feeding cattle at current prices as reasonably safe investments. They take the stand that the persistent liquidation of cattle at this time will be reflected in a comparative shortage next spring and summer. However, feeders' difficulty in negotiating loans to finance winter feeding operations and uncertainty as to what the future has in store for the beef maker are proving bars to a liberal movement of cattle from the big central markets to the farms.

Hogs.—Ten markets received about 26,000 fewer hogs last week than the week previous, despite the intervention of a holiday during the preceding week. The total at 10 markets was about 590,700 against 616,800 the week previous, and 780,800 the corresponding week last year.

Decreased marketing and an improved eastern shipping demand at western markets tended to prevent a repetition of such wide price fluctuations as had recently been noted and the trade maintained a comparatively even keel. Day by day tops ranged from $10.10 to $10.80 at East St. Louis, $10.25 to $10.65 at Chicago, $9.85 to $10.10 at Kansas City, and $9.85 to $10.25 at Omaha. Closing prices, while lower than the high time of the week, ranged from 15¢ to 35¢ higher than a week earlier.

Sales kept within a comparatively narrow range. At Chicago most smooth packing sows sold within 50¢ to 75¢ of the top, while heavy sows on the butcher order sold within 25¢ to 40¢ of the top. Big, choice, barrow hogs, weighing up to 350 lbs., landed within 10¢ to 15¢ of top quotations.

The proportion of lights and pigs in the runs at most points was far below normal for this season of the year, and general quality averaged good. This indicated that the country was holding back light stuff to fatten, finding the conversion of corn into pork profitable at current prices.

Sharp declines in fresh and cured pork products stimulated the demand for such meats and put a prop under the hog market. Provision stocks have been worked down and evidently it will take increased runs of hogs to permit killers to make much further progress in their bear campaign. Few in the trade, however, doubt that the supply of hogs will expand to sufficient volume before the winter is far advanced to give the buying side an opportunity to make another price drive. Many expect the low spot to develop in January.

Fat Sheep Supplies Light.

Sheep.—The week witnessed sharp advances on all grades of fat sheep and lambs at primary western markets. Comparatively small supplies and an active demand from eastern sources forced fat lambs unevenly higher. Advances at four western markets including Chicago ranged from $1 to $1.25. However, the advance was more or less frothy as was demonstrated at Chicago on Friday when a fairly liberal run and a lull in shipping demand forced a 25¢ to 50¢ reaction.

Choice native and fed western lambs reached $13 at Chicago at the week's high time. This was the highest point reached since Nov. 3. Kansas City led the Missouri River markets with a $12.25 top.

Eastern and export orders had a strengthening influence on the matured sheep market, although advances were not so pronounced as in the lamb trade. Chicago and Kansas City reported 50¢ to 75¢ gains and Omaha a full $1. East St. Louis closed only 25¢ higher. Choice, handy-weight ewes reached $5.50 at Chicago on Friday. Chicago light-weight yearling wethers were in active demand, owing partly to the short supply of good lambs, and $11 was paid at Chicago for one load. The arrival on Thursday of another cargo of frozen lamb and mutton from New Zealand had a depressing effect on the trade at the close of the week.

Call for feeding and breeding sheep and lambs was indifferent at all points despite the sharp advance on fat classes. Choice light feeder lambs scored an $11.25 top at Chicago, but few passed $10.75. At Missouri River markets $8.75 to $9.75 bought the best grades, with coarse open-wooled kinds ranging down to $7.25 to $7.50.

Prices Higher at Opening.

Opening, Dec. 6.—Cattle marketings were logically curtailed by the unsatisfactory trade conditions of the preceding week, and the market responded with strong to higher prices, the gain measuring 25¢ to 50¢ on some classes. Strictly choice 1,723-lb. steers fed about a year sold up to $15.50 at Chicago. Few cattle, however, sold above $12 there or as high as $11 at River markets.

Hogs at most points sold at moderate declines, with the bulk going from $10.20 to $10.40 at East St. Louis, $9.90 to $10.15 at Chicago, $9.75 to $10.10 at Kansas City, and $9.50 to $9.90 at Omaha.

Chicago had a surprisingly heavy run of approximately 34,000 sheep and lambs, mostly fed westerns and natives, and prices broke about 75¢ on fat lambs and 25¢ to 50¢ on sheep. Top lambs at Chicago sold at $11.75 and top ewes at $5.25. Best fat lambs reached $11.50 at Kansas City, $11 at Omaha, and $11.75 at East St. Louis.

Madagascar Meat for France.

A French steamer recently arrived in the port of La Rochelle-Pallise from Madagascar with a cargo of 68,000 quarters of frozen beef, equal to 2,720 tons, according to the American consul at La Rochelle. The beef will be used principally for troops stationed in the La Rochelle-Pallise region. This meat will be placed in a five-story cold-storage house which was completed in 1918 and which has a capacity for holding 4,000 tons of frozen meat.

The present wholesale prices of beef in that port are as follows:

Beef.	Cents per lb.
Madagascar	$0.11[1]
American	.15
Fresh	.16½

[1] Conversion made according to rate of exchange prevailing on Dec. 1, when a franc was worth $0.0607.

NOVEMBER MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	8,091	7,972	26,575	36,004	9,339	8,847
Cows.....do....	10,957	13,276	6,277		3,871	3,878
Bulls.....do....	51	223	1,052		306	221
Veal.....do....	2,196	5,750	30,497	39,928	5,879	8,767
Hogs.....do....	21	.....	1,075	1,934	65	.....
Lambs.....do....	38,659	69,761	63,411	80,439	19,257	27,238
Mutton.....do....	6,647	18,530	43,487	55,453	10,229	12,128
Goats.....do....	426	.....	912	.....	.....	.....
Pork cuts.....lbs....	1,597,666	900,264	2,473,390	2,825,820	1,759,774	540,010
Beef cuts.....do....	73,643	.....	316,268	536,600	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	10,273	6,060	43,267	57,747	8,814	8,576
Calves.....do....	10,486	5,753	46,045	50,906	3,898	2,819
Hogs.....do....	60,136	8,179	191,826	166,404	78,688	73,442
Sheep.....do....	40,727	11,634	165,815	236,837	23,840	19,496
City inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	41	17	138	5,076	961	697
Calves.....do....	668	1,139	3,729	7,889	2,788	2,107
Hogs.....do....	5,764	5,644	1,215	2,159	2,272	1,263
Sheep.....do....	.....	3	34	38	6,372	4,655

Dairy and Poultry

FURTHER HEAVY DECLINES OCCUR IN BUTTER MARKETS.

Increasing Use of Danish Stock Factor in Downward Trend—Top Grade Domestic Accumulates.

Failure of the butter markets to recover during the week ending Dec. 4 from the sharp declines of the previous week was somewhat of a surprise to those who had expected an early reaction. Instead of a recovery the steadiness which marked the first few days of the week gave way on Friday to further weakness, and at the close on Saturday the tone was weak and unsettled in all markets with prices 5½¢ lower than the previous Saturday at New York and 3¢ lower at Chicago.

The only new factor contributing to the market weakness was the pressure of further arrivals and offerings of Danish butter at New York. As long as buyers were willing to take top grades of domestic butter markets have held, but recently an increasing use of Danish make which could be had regularly at 6 to 8¢ cheaper than the top grade domestic has caused an accumulation of the latter on the markets. The policy of dealers toward the close of the week was to sell at any price which would interest buyers.

Moderate Storage Reduction.

The rapid fall in values coupled with the continued money stringency has tended to make a bad situation worse on storage butter. The movement out of storage in distributing markets was very good during November considering the practical lack of exports, and the poor condition of the market. Reduction on the four large eastern markets amounted to 12,454,000 lbs., compared with a reduction of 18,839,000 lbs. last year. There is still a very large unsold surplus. At Boston the situation was reported as almost panicky. Most of the holdings, however, are in strong hands. Prices on storage butter have declined rapidly. It is reported on good authority that storage Extras (92 score) were offered at New York as low as 48¢. Prices around 46¢ on the Chicago market were rumored although some of this butter brought 50 to 51¢ early in the week. Canadian creamery butter in boxes sold on the Chicago market as low as 37½ to 38¢. A low price of 30¢ was reported as having been accepted for some undergrade butter.

Week's Receipts Lighter.

Receipts on the four markets were lighter than a week ago by some 5,000 tubs, but were heavier than a year ago. These light receipts on a declining market prevented losses to some extent, although conditions were such that some losses had to be taken by both shippers and receivers. Consumptive demand continues good enough to keep the markets fairly well cleaned up on fair grades, but as many storage warehouses are refusing loans altogether or granting them only for nominal margins, low grades have had to find an outlet even at sacrifice prices. The quality of the make in general is showing improvement. This is particularly noticeable in some of the shipments arriving from condensery sections where more or less trouble with quality was experienced when surplus milk was first converted into butter.

Two steamers, the United States and the Luckenbach, brought cargoes of Danish butter into New York during the week.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 4.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	57	53	57	57	49½
Tuesday	57	53	57	57	50½
Wednesday	57	52	57	57	51
Thursday	57	50	57	57	51½
Friday	54	50	54½	54	50
Saturday	51½	50	53½	52	50
Average for week	**55.58**	**51.33**	**56.00**	**55.67**	**50.29**
Previous week	62.40	55.00	63.60	59.20	53.70
Corresponding week last year	73.50	71.70	73.30	71.50	64.60

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2][3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27½–28½	25–26	25½–26½	29½	25
Tuesday	27½–28½	25–26	25½–26½	29½	25
Wednesday	27½–28½	25–26	25½–26½	30½	25
Thursday	27½–28½	25–26	25½–26½	29½	25
Friday	27½–28½	25–26	25 –26	28½	25
Saturday	27½–28½	25–26	25 –26	28½	25
Average for week	**28.00**	**25.50**	**25.83**	**29.42**	**25.00**
Previous week	28.00	25.50	25.70	30.30	25.35
Corresponding week last year	31.60	31.38	32.70	30.20	31.04

[1] Held cheese prices. [2] Flats. [3] Fresh cheese prices.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Dec. 4.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Receipts	5,827,104	6,065,074	5,430,083
Put into cold storage	972,323	523,056	1,102,109
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,400,573	3,415,421	5,270,949
Change during week	−2,428,250	−2,892,365	−4,168,840
Total holdings	48,597,169	51,025,419	48,520,348
CHEESE.			
Receipts	3,376,193	3,026,240	2,881,732
Put into cold storage	377,153	476,754	483,319
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,083,700	772,264	1,733,240
Change during week	− 705,541	− 295,510	−1,249,921
Total holdings	14,422,728	15,129,269	23,516,774
EGGS.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Receipts	68,356	78,451	74,662
Put into cold storage	7,777	7,131	2,427
Withdrawn from cold storage	221,416	204,490	253,448
Change during week	− 213,639	− 197,359	− 251,021
Total holdings	892,438	1,106,077	1,591,342
DRESSED POULTRY.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Receipts	8,430,325	13,828,098	8,119,514
Put into cold storage	8,026,628	4,881,642	13,639,421
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,000,297	744,125	1,408,418
Change during week	+7,026,331	+4,137,517	+12,231,003
Total holdings	36,262,771	29,236,440	40,848,308

Accurate Quotations are Basic Market Information.

A quotation represents the value of a certain grade or quality, as, for example, 60 cents per pound for 92 score butter at New York, $7 per sack for United States grade 1 potatoes in Wisconsin, or $2.50 per bushel for United States Grade No. 2 Hard Red Winter wheat at Chicago. To the shipper or dealer following the market for any of these commodities, certain basic market information is immediately conveyed.

A creamery in Minnesota may say, "That will net me 57½ cents on my shipment and permit me to pay 63 cents for butter fat to the patrons." The creamery manager may conduct his daily business largely on the basis of the New York butter market quotation.

Because this quotation is so useful and valuable to the creameries, the Bureau of Markets maintains an office in New York City which ascertains the wholesale market price of each score or grade of butter and transmits this report to its Minneapolis office where it is mailed each evening to practically every creamery in Minnesota. Similar reports are furnished producers, shippers, and dealers in wheat and potatoes. Through the governmental agency, the United States Bureau of Markets, quotations on many farm products are thus distributed and the industry is kept closely informed of market values.

EXPECT LIGHTER CHEESE DEMAND THROUGH HOLIDAYS.

Markets Now Barely Steady—More Calls Reported for Stock Having Sharper Flavor.

Reports from most quarters indicate a tendency toward dullness in cheese markets during the week ending Dec. 4. Business was not marked by the same lack of confidence that attended trading in the butter markets, which suffered severe declines during the week, but the good substantial feeling of the past several weeks was noticeably missing. No doubt the heavy declines in butter were of influence in this connection, especially since a good many dealers who follow the markets had anticipated that the continued drop in butter prices would be checked before the low figures recorded the latter part of the week were reached.

Some dealers in Wisconsin attempted to stimulate trading by shading prices but little additional business resulted. The usual dull trade is anticipated from now until after the first of the year and this does not lend any support to the present situation from the country standpoint. Dealers in distributing markets were also anxious to avoid any accumulation of stock, and for this reason were willing to make any reasonable concessions on anything except really fancy goods, even on small lots. Buyers, however, seem to be fairly well supplied for the present and slightly lower asking prices attract but little additional demand.

Lower Prices Generally Anticipated.

From the standpoint of prices alone, there was no marked change from last week, except a general tendency downward. Prices resulting from sales on the Plymouth, Wisconsin, Cheese Exchange Monday were unchanged on the more common styles with the exception of Double Daisies which declined ½¢. Sales through the week at country markets, however, averaged about ½¢ lower on all styles except for an advance of ½¢ on Square Prints. At the close of the week somewhat lower prices were generally anticipated, but it is well to note in this connection that trading is expected to be dull until after the holidays on account of seasonal demand being light.

With quality of fresh cheese becoming less dependable held goods has met a better demand. There also seems to be more call now for cheese having a sharper flavor. Fancy held cheese is very firm and is moving out well to small trade. Fine early make is reported scarce. Export business is exceptionally quiet for present prices in Canadian markets are such as to attract whatever buying interest exists.

The exports of butter from the United States in 1917 amounted to 26,835,092 lbs., with a value of $8,749,170. Cheese exports amounted to 66,050,013 lbs., with a value of $15,240,033. Condensed-milk exports amounted to 259,141,231 lbs., valued at $25,136,641. In 1918 condensed-milk exports increased to 528,759,232 lbs., valued at $68,045,944.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATOES DECLINE ON SLOW AND WEAK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Carload Shipments One-Third Larger Than Year Ago—Apple Prices Holding Steady.

Prices of apples, onions, cabbage, and sweet potatoes showed slight changes during the week ending Dec. 6, but the potato markets continued the slow, gradual decline of November, reaching a level close to the lowest of the season. Shipments were heavier than during the preceding week, 12,203 cars, compared with 11,498 and with 9,116 cars shipped during the corresponding week last year.

Potatoes.—Northern sacked Round White potatoes lost an additional 10 to 15¢ f. o. b. at shipping points, closing $1.35 to $1.58. The Chicago carlot market closed 5¢ lower per 100 lbs. at $1.60 to $1.75, compared with the top prices of November, $2.30 to $2.40, reached Nov. 3. In other middle western cities the jobbing range closed 15 to 30¢ lower at $1.85 to $2.15. Round White stock doubled last week's decline at shipping points in western New York, losing 15¢ to closing prices of $1.70 to $1.75 f. o. b. Maine bulk Irish Cobblers and Green Mountains ranged lower, at $1.35 to $1.55 f. o. b. New York ranged $2.10 to $2.20 for bulk stock and Boston $2 to $2.25 for sacked. Other eastern Round Whites were steady in Baltimore, at $1.75 to $1.90, sacked, but Pittsburgh prices continued to decline, closing 15 to 20¢ lower, at $2.10 to $2.15.

In the Rocky Mountain section, Colorado sacked Pearls and Rurals held at $1 carloads f. o. b. cash to growers, but Russets closed 20 to 25¢ lower around 90¢ at Idaho shipping points and Rurals 15¢ lower at 75¢ per 100 lbs. wagon loads cash to growers. Shipments were 3,508 cars, compared with 3,823 the preceding week and with 2,232 during the corresponding week last year.

Baldwins Hold Firm.

Apples.—Baldwin apples continued steady at western New York shipping stations, ranging $4 to $4.25 per bbl. f. o. b. Orchard run stock, culls out, 2¼ in. up, held at $1.40 to $1.50. New York A–2½ Baldwins gained 50¢ in New York, reaching $4.50 to $5, but Pittsburgh lost most of the previous week's gain, closing $5 to $5.50. Chicago lost last week's 25¢ advance, closing $4.75 to $5.25. Southeastern A–2½ York Imperials were steady at $4 to $5 in consuming markets. Middle western Jonathans continued steady in Kansas City at $8.50 to $9.50 per bbl. Chicago declined $1.50 closing $7 to $7.50. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps have been steady around $2.25 per box f. o. b. Jonathans were steady in New York at $2.75 to $3 per box and in Chicago at $2.75 to $3.25. Kansas City declined 25¢ closing $3 to $3.25.

Shipments of barreled apples were 1,749 cars, boxed 1,259, compared with 1,568 barreled and 1,258 boxed during the preceding week. Barreled apple shipments during Nov., 1920, totaled 11,721 cars compared with 4,985 last season and boxed 8,517 cars compared with 10,824.

Onions.—New York Yellow Globe onions were steady at $1.10 to $1.15 f. o. b. and Massachusetts stock $1 to $1.25. Eastern yellow varieties ranged $1 to $1.50 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities. Middle western stock showed a slightly better tone in consuming markets at $1 to $1.65. Shipments were 348 cars compared with 334 the week previous and with 282 during the corresponding week last season. Onion movement was heavier during November than a year ago notwithstanding present market conditions. Shipments were 2,395 cars during Nov., 1920 compared with 1,702 during Nov., 1919.

Cabbage Slightly Weaker.

Cabbage.—Danish type cabbage declined $1 per ton bulk, field stock closing mostly at $9 f. o. b. at western New York shipping points, compared with sales at $65 per ton Dec. 8, 1919. Eastern consuming markets closed $2 to $5 per ton lower mostly $12 to $15. New York reached $18 per ton during the week and Cincinnati $20. Rate of movement showed practically no change from the preceding week with 438 cars rolled. Cabbage shipments were much heavier during November, 3,951 cars compared with 2,398 during November a year ago. More late cabbage had been shipped up to Dec. 4 than during the whole of last season, 26,444 cars compared with 23,439.

Sweet potatoes.—Virginia yellow sweet potatoes showed practically no change, eastern cities closing $1.75 to $3 per bbl. Dec. 3 and middle western at $3.50 to $4.25. Chicago declined 50¢ per bbl., closing $3.50 to $3.75. Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey yellow stock in bu. hampers advanced 50¢ in the New York market, reaching $1.75 to $2, and Chicago declined 15 to 25¢, closing $2.35 to $2.50. Tennessee Nancy Halls were slightly lower in Chicago also, reaching $1.75 to $1.85, and St. Louis lost the previous week's gain of 25¢, closing $1.25 to $1.50. Shipments were 309 cars compared with 310 the week before and with 317 during the corresponding week a year ago. The sweet potato movement to Dec. 4 has been approximately the same in volume as last season.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* was slow and weaker toward the close; eastern cities reached $1.25 to $2 per crate. Chicago was steady at $1.50 to $1.75. New York Golden Self Blanching *celery* ranged $3.50 to $5 per crate in consuming markets. Massachusetts *cranberries* sold at $10 to $14 per bbl. in Boston, $12 to $15 in Baltimore and New York, and $16 to $19 in Pittsburgh. Chicago ruled slow and steady at $13 to $15. *Lettuce* haulings decreased at shipping points. Prices of Big Boston lettuce declined 25 to 50¢ per 1½ bu. hamper f. o. b. early in the week, reaching $1.25 to $1.50. Jobbing prices ranged $1.75 to $3.25 in leading markets.

Produce Markets Dull and Sagging at Western New York Shipping Points.

It was locally estimated that from 30% to 40% of the western New York cabbage crop was still unharvested Nov. 17, and during the freezing weather at that time much of it was damaged. Estimates of the percentage lost vary somewhat. However, warm weather followed this freeze, with the result that the cabbage thawed and cutting began. Practically all cabbage shipped since that time has been field stock and little has been taken from storage. Some showed the effect of frost at destination, as the low market quotations prove. Many cabbage dealers are unwilling to take chances with this stock and are making no sales. How-

(Concluded on page 376, column 3.)

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Dec. 6.	This season. Nov. 29.	One year ago.
New York	330	[1] $2.10	[1] $2.10–2.20	[1] $2.60–3.65
Boston	110	2.00–2.25	2.25–2.35	3.60–3.10
Philadelphia	19	[1] 1.40–1.60	[1] 1.50–1.80	[1] 2.70–2.80
Baltimore	12	1.75–1.90	1.75–1.85	2.75–3.00
Pittsburgh	82	2.10–2.15	2.25–2.35	3.00
Cleveland	68	2.15	2.40–2.45	3.35
Cincinnati	58	2.00–2.15	2.15–2.35	3.15–3.25
Detroit	65	1.85–1.90	2.00–2.15	3.00–3.15
Chicago	352	[2] 1.60–1.75	[2] 1.65–1.80	[2] 3.10–3.20
St. Louis	81		2.00	[2] 3.20
Kansas City	200	1.75–1.85	2.00–2.15	[2] 3.15

ONIONS, Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	44	$1.00–1.50	$1.00–1.25	$6.00
Boston	19	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.50	5.00–5.25
Philadelphia	34	1.00–1.25	.75–1.15	5.35
Baltimore	5	1.25–1.40	1.40–1.50	5.75–6.00
Pittsburgh	43	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.75	5.00
Cleveland	18	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.50	5.50–5.75
Cincinnati	9	1.50	1.35–1.50	5.25–5.50
Detroit	20	1.00–1.25	1.25	5.50
Chicago	36	1.35–1.50	1.10–1.35	4.75–5.00
St. Louis	18	.75–1.00	[3] 1.25–1.50	[3] 5.25–5.50
Kansas City	7	[3] 1.50–1.65	[3] 1.50–1.65	[3] 6.00

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk, per ton.

New York	14	$15.00–18.00	$15.00–18.00	$70.00–75.00
Boston	11		15.00–20.00	
Philadelphia	7	8.00–12.00	10.00–13.00	65.00–75.00
Baltimore	35	15.00–17.00	20.00	60.00–70.00
Pittsburgh	6	12.00–13.00	15.00	75.00
Cleveland	5	12.00–15.00		80.00
Cincinnati	7	15.00–20.00	15.00–18.00	70.00–75.00
Detroit	6		20.00	
Chicago	14	12.00	14.00–15.00	75.00–80.00
St. Louis	1	10.00–12.00	9.00–12.00	70.00–75.00
Kansas City	6	[1].75– .85	[1].75– .85	[1]4.00– 4.50

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties, bbls.

New York	55	$2.50–2.75	$1.75–2.00	$4.75–5.00
Boston	5		3.50	4.75
Philadelphia	10	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	
Baltimore	2	2.25	2.25–2.50	4.75–5.25
Pittsburgh	13	3.00	3.00–3.25	5.00
Cleveland	10		3.00–3.25	
Cincinnati	7	3.75–4.00	3.60–3.90	
Detroit	4		4.00–4.25	4.50
Chicago	28	3.50–3.75	4.00–4.25	
St. Louis	5	[5] 1.25–1.50	[5] 1.50–1.75	[5] 1.50–1.60
Kansas City	5	[5] 1.50	[5] 1.50–1.75	[5] 1.40–1.50

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins, A2½ ins., Bbls.

New York	169	$4.50–5.00	$4.00–4.50	$8.50–9.00
Boston	34	4.00–4.25	4.50–5.00	
Philadelphia	77		5.00–5.50	7.50–8.25
Baltimore	31	[4] 3.00–3.25	3.75–4.25	[4] 8.00–8.50
Pittsburgh	84	5.00–5.50	6.00	8.00–8.25
Cleveland	60	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	9.50
Cincinnati	32	5.00–5.50	4.75	7.25–8.25
Detroit	6	4.00–4.50	4.75–5.00	8.25
Chicago	113	4.75–5.25	5.00–5.50	8.00–8.25
Kansas City	28	[6] 8.50–9.50	[6] 8.50–9.00	[6] 8.50–9.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathan, Boxes.

New York	138	$2.75–3.00	$3.50–4.00	$3.10
Boston	18	[7] 3.00–3.25		3.25–3.40
Philadelphia	14	[7] 2.50–3.00	2.50–3.00	
Cleveland	32	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.35
Detroit	10	[8] 2.65–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.40
Chicago	78	2.75–3.25	3.00–3.50	2.50–2.90
Kansas City	52	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50	2.75–3.25

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (per 100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.70–1.75	$1.85–1.90	$3.00
Presque Isle, Me.	1.55–1.60		[2] 2.60–2.62
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.45–1.55	1.55–1.68	3.00
Waupaca, Wis.		1.50–1.55	2.90
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.35–1.50	1.50–1.55	2.85–2.90
Greeley, Colo.	1.00	1.00	2.60–2.65
Onions (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.10–1.15	1.10–1.25	4.25
Massachusetts points	1.00–1.25	1.00–1.25	
Cabbage (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	9.00	10.00	65.00
Apples (bbls.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25	8.00
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.		2.25	3.00

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Red varieties.
[4] Southeastern York Imperials.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[6] Middle Western Jonathans.
[7] Winesaps.
[8] Auction.

PEANUT INTERESTS WAITING FOR MORE STABLE MARKETS.

Prices Continue to Decline With Very Light Trade Reported—Some Asiatic Stock Appears.

Price concessions by southern dealers do not seem to have sold a very large quantity of peanuts since the new crop began to move. The market has gradually weakened. Prices have been cut and margins of profit sacrificed with no apparent increase in the volume of sales. The condition is purely that of a "buyers' market," with light trading. Bookings for deferred shipment are far from normal. Buyers seem reluctant to take peanuts at any price.

With the decline in the value of cleaned stock, farmers' stock has declined proportionately. Good farmers' grade Virginias can be bought for 4 to 4½¢ per lb. with Jumbo size commanding 6 to 6½¢. Many of the farmers declare that the sale of peanuts at present prices means a big loss; yet in some sections even those who feel they must sell find it difficult to do so, as the cleaners appear uninterested in further purchases until the market becomes stabilized. Cleaners assert that there is no market on peanuts and while this statement is doubtless exaggerated, a very dull market is reflected in the fact that a number of cleaning plants are not operating, and that others are running only part time. During this season of the year it is customary for practically all plants to run full time.

Speculative Interest Lacking.

Thus far the absence of the speculator is noted in numerous localities as the credit situation at this time precludes the possibility of very heavy investments in storage peanuts. Some of the cleaners declare that their inactivity is due to the money situation. It is felt, however, that the present dullness is largely the result of the disposition of the buying public to defer large purchases until the market becomes more settled, meantime buying from hand-to-mouth.

Some factors in the Virginia-North Carolina section declare that the crop of Virginia type peanuts will not exceed 75% of last season's production. Other estimates range from 75 to 90%. Whatever the crop may be, the percentage of Jumbos or large size peanuts is certainly much below the average year's ratio. This is due to weather conditions, and will make a much larger percentage of Fancy, than usual. As a result, a wide range exists between the price of Jumbo and of Fancy handpicked stock. In fact, Fancys can now be bought for 6½ to 7¢, practically half the 12 to 13¢ per lb. asked for Jumbos. Cleaners declare that the margin has never been so wide in the history of the industry. Extra large Virginias, shelled, at 12 to 13¢, are also bringing an unusually high premium over No. 1 Virginia shelled, which are selling 6 to 7¢ per lb., f. o. b. Virginia-North Carolina points.

Asiatic peanuts are again being offered, and at low prices. Offerings have been made at Atlantic coast points at 4¢ per lb. for new, ungraded, shelled Asiatics, duty paid, f. o. b. Pacific coast in 1,000-ton lots. The first sales of new crop Chinese grading 30 to 32 per ounce, are being made at $6.75 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. cars at Seattle, duty paid. The first shipments are due to arrive about the last of December. No one seems to care to even venture an expression regarding the outcome of the market this season, or as to the probable amount of Asiatics coming, and their effect on the market.

In the southeastern Spanish producing sections prices have declined to a new low level for the season, farmers' Spanish being quoted at country loading points as low as $55 to $60 per ton and Runners around $35 to $40. No. 1 Spanish shelled stock is being quoted f. o. b. Georgia and Alabama points at around 6½¢ per lb. The price of southern peanuts has apparently reached a basis where they may be profitably crushed for their oil. A rather unusual condition is that a fairly good demand exists for peanut meal for feeding purposes at around $40 per ton. With oil at about 7½¢, it is said that the Runner variety particularly will yield the crusher a profit on the present basis.

In the Southwest, prices to growers for farmers' grade is even lower than in the Southeast, some goods having been sold as low as $50 to $55 per ton. It is said that the quality of the farmers' grade stock in Texas is not so high as in States farther east, but contains more sticks, stones and other foreign matter. Haulings are still generally light. Shelled nuts are being quoted in Texas at 6¢ to 6¾¢ for No. 1 and 4½¢ to 4¾¢ for No. 2 grade.

The British Apple Market.

The American agricultural trade commissioner in his apple report for the week ending Dec. 7, reports that at London the demand for apples is good with a marked increase in prices. In 3-bu. barrels York Imperials ranged from 50 to 68s. ($8.66 to $11.78), conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Dec. 6, when a shilling was worth $0.17325. Yellow Newtowns sold at 51 to 61s. ($8.84 to $10.57); Ben Davis, 56 to 58s. ($9.70 to $10.05); Rome Beautys, 58s. ($10.05); Ganos, 60s. ($10.40); Baldwins, 55 to 60s. ($9.53 to $10.40); Rhode Island Greenings, 60 to 62s. 6d. ($10.40 to $10.83). In standard western boxes Jonathans brought 20s. ($3.47); Yellow Newtowns 18 to 20s. ($3.12 to $3.47).

At Liverpool, York Imperials in barrels of 3 bus. each ranged from 50 to 61s. ($8.66 to $10.57); Baldwins, 45 to 55s. ($7.80 to $9.53). In standard bushel boxes, Yellow Newtowns ranged from 18s. 6d. to 19s. 3d. ($3.21 to $3.34); Jonathans, 17 to 21s. ($2.95 to $3.64); Spitzenbergs, 16 to 17s. ($2.77 to $2.95); Winesaps, 16s. 6d. to 17s. ($2.86 to $2.95).

At Glasgow, York Imperials in 3-bu. barrels ranged from 53 to 61s. ($9.18 to $10.57); Winesaps, 63 to 64s. ($10.91 to $11.09); Ben Davis, 54 to 56s. ($9.36 to $9.70). In standard bushel boxes, McIntosh ranged from 20 to 22s. ($3.47 to $3.81).

At Southampton, Jonathans in standard western boxes ranged from 17s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. ($2.99 to $3.38); Rhode Island Greenings, 15s. 6d. to 18s. 3d. ($2.69 to $3.16); Grimes Goldens, 17s. 6d. ($3.03); Delicious, 15s. to 16s. 9d. ($2.60 to $2.90). In barrels of 3 bus., Winesaps ranged from 51 to 58s. ($8.84 to $10.05).

Water Core in Apples Not Always Serious.

During the course of the official inspection work of the Bureau of Markets, numerous comments have been received regarding water core in Northwestern apples, particularly Winesaps. Apparently slight water core does not seriously affect the keeping quality of storage apples, as it probably disappears to a certain extent during storage. If large portions of the apples are affected, however, the keeping period is materially shortened.

EXTRACTED HONEY MARKETS STILL WEAK AND UNSETTLED.

Comb Prices Generally Holding Firm—Beeswax Weak and Lower in Some Markets.

The markets for extracted honey continue weak and unsettled. Still lower levels are expected in some cities because of the large supplies remaining in the hands of western beekeepers and associations. Comb honey prices are firm under fairly good demand, resulting from a light supply of this class.

Among the honey interests in southern California lower prices are expected in the near future. Few sales are being made and the trade in most consuming centers is buying from hand-to-mouth only. Quotations f. o. b. California points, per lb. in 5-gal. cans, follow: White Orange and White Sage 16 to 18¢, Extra Light Amber Orange and Sage 17¢, Light Amber Sage 12 to 16¢, Light Amber Alfalfa 11 to 15¢.

Buy Only As Needed.

In New York City, supplies are being bought only as needed, with no apparent prospect of improvement in market conditions. Sales to confectioners and jobbers of California Light Amber Alfalfa are being made at 13½ to 15¢ per lb., Light Amber Sage at 16 to 17¢ and even White Orange Blossom and White Sage are down to 15 to 17½¢ per lb. West Indian and South American refined honey, in barrels, has weakened still further during the past few weeks, and is now quoted mostly at 60 to 70¢ per gal. Lower prices are anticipated in Chicago also, where the buyers are pursuing a waiting policy. Sales to bottlers of Minnesota and Colorado White Clover and Alfalfa range 17 to 17½¢ per lb. Boston holds firm for California old crop White Sage at 22 to 23¢ per lb.

Comb prices have lowered a little, sympathetically, but the lessened proportion of comb-honey production each year makes it probable that high-grade comb honey will command a good price. According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, only 30.4 per cent of the current year's production of honey was in the form of comb. In Boston, cases of New York State White Clover No. 1 grade brought $8.50 to $9 in sales to retailers, with occasional cases of fancy stock higher. Chicago sold Minnesota and Colorado comb to retailers at $7 to $7.25 for 24-section cases of No. 1 Clover. In Kansas City the price of California and Colorado Light Alfalfa had reached $7 per case.

Liberal receipts of foreign and domestic beeswax have weakened the price of this usually stable commodity in some markets. In Chicago light stock from Oklahoma and Minnesota has sagged to a range of 31 to 34¢ per lb., a drop of 9¢ a lb. in about two weeks. A weak and unsettled market characterizes the beeswax situation in Cincinnati, as is seen in the range of 38 to 46¢ per lb, in sales to dental supply companies and other large users, a most unusual range for average yellow stock over a brief period. Most other beeswax markets continue steady. In southern California, sacks of beeswax are selling in less than carlcads mostly at 40¢ per lb., f. o. b. shipping points.

A Correction.

In the issue of The Market Reporter for Nov. 20 the word "potatoes" was used erroneously in place of the word "peaches" in a brief article appearing on page 329, column 1. The article in question should have read to the effect that the Bureau of Markets had obtained information to be used in establishing tentative grades for peaches. Grades for potatoes have long since been established.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN NOVEMBER.

Shipping districts.	November.		October.	Season to Dec. 4.		Total last season.
	1920	1919	1920	1920	1919	
Apples (boxed).						
Calif.	753	709	875	3,565	3,322	4,153
Colo.	737	805	1,620	2,577	3,145	3,225
Idaho	723	872	1,253	2,196	3,078	3,943
Mont.	141	73	204	372	469	500
N. Mex.	29	157	66	138	934	959
Oreg.	1,010	1,478	790	1,935	3,107	5,443
Utah	188	48	329	552	191	199
Wash.	4,936	6,682	7,104	13,353	18,084	27,168
Total	8,517	10,824	12,241	24,688	32,330	45,590
Apples (barreled).						
Ark.	203	818	892	1,864	4,296	4,553
Ill.	259	131	1,169	2,853	2,537	2,942
Kans.	27	55	461	604	534	535
Me.	64	720	27	107	2,003	2,343
Md.	119	43	232	592	487	550
Mass.	202	176	143	371	326	407
Mich.	1,076	175	1,996	5,324	3,425	3,435
Mo.	200	269	558	1,062	1,689	1,945
N. H.	61	180	132	196	488	507
N. J.	102	39	132	750	735	737
N. Y.	6,803	1,171	7,984	18,310	5,688	10,235
N. C.	134	21	161	458	147	150
Ohio.	87	16	180	296	245	255
Pa.	442	121	976	1,637	1,017	1,253
Vt.	20	38	71	109	188	190
Va.	1,135	592	3,049	5,946	5,563	6,992
W. Va.	728	365	1,968	3,572	2,411	2,849
Other secs.	50	55	306	982	798	893
Secs. through shipping				378	258	258
Total	11,721	4,985	20,417	45,411	32,835	41,079
Cabbage (old).						
Colo.	100	17	736	1,560	2,312	2,313
Mich.	58	46	143	263	353	374
Minn.	76	30	443	722	932	944
N. Y. and L. I.	2,419	1,687	1,611	4,528	3,879	6,169
Pa.	134	158	13	165	321	349
Wis.	1,061	338	1,579	3,110	2,715	3,223
Other secs.	103	122	304	435	824	1,045
Secs. through shipping				15,661	9,022	9,022
Total	3,951	2,398	4,829	26,444	20,358	23,439
Cabbage (new).						
Calif.	38	13	0	38	16	990
Cauliflower.						
Calif.	525	274	36	624	332	2,196
N. Y.	181	86	224	511	339	348
Oreg.	1	0	0	1	0	18
Other secs.				3	0	32
Total	707	360	260	1,139	671	2,594
Celery.						
Calif.	536	466	17	766	561	1,963
Colo.	21	3	132	226	212	212
Idaho	14	10	5	20	16	16
Mich.	134	151	149	437	592	594
N. J.	20	21	5	99	168	177
N. Y.	927	547	774	1,910	1,060	1,682
Other secs.	15	12	69	3,186	2,127	2,127
Total	1,667	1,210	1,151	6,644	4,736	6,771
Grapefruit.						
Ariz.	6	7	8	13	11	25
Calif.	33	26	25	64	41	378
Fla.	1,519	1,117	1,058	2,619	2,410	10,797
Total	1,560	1,150	1,091	2,696	2,462	11,200
Lemons.						
Calif.	324	432	840	1,579	1,322	8,600
Dry beans.						
Calif.	341	578	243	704	1,357	3,997
Colo.	14	56	15	37	106	196
Idaho	11	5	9	29	36	128
Mich.	397	257	275	667	758	1,488
Mont.	10	1	6	22	4	10
N. Mex.	116	109	73	238	219	624
N. Y.	33	33	9	53	53	140
Other secs.	1	1	4	5	2	60
Total	833	1,040	634	1,755	2,565	6,643

Shipping districts.	November.		October.	Season to Dec. 4.		Total last season.
	1920	1919	1920	1920	1919	
Lettuce (old).						
N. J.	226	113	172	482	245	245
Other secs.	14	13	214	11,881	7,100	7,100
Total	240	126	386	12,363	7,345	7,345
Lettuce (new).						
Calif.	851	249	198	1,150	420	5,325
Fla.	240	189	0	316	334	2,841
La.	1	0	0	1	0	3
Secs. not yet shipping						4,196
Total	1,092	438	198	1,467	754	12,363
Mixed and bunched vegetables.						
Calif.	690	823	427	5,756	5,499	6,115
Colo.	82	26	360	1,115	653	666
N. J.	65	26	149	726	880	880
N. Y.	78	87	95	269	591	615
N. C.	18	0	39	150	78	78
Other secs.	25	45	71	300	517	559
Secs. through shipping				3,066	2,342	2,342
Total	958	1,007	1,141	11,382	10,560	11,255
Mixed and bunched vegetables (new).						
Fla.	9	14	0	12	17	334
La.	46	129	0	71	174	1,300
Miss.	4	0	0	4	0	449
Tex.	2	1	0	2	3	263
Secs. not yet shipping						9,036
Total	61	144	0	89	194	11,382
Onions.						
Calif.	268	340	806	3,878	4,716	5,409
Colo.	18	21	51	74	93	207
Ill.	31	5	122	190	95	111
Ind.	382	133	469	1,185	675	1,005
Iowa.	122	37	153	721	470	488
Mass.	546	289	987	2,385	1,954	2,858
Mich.	123	60	171	388	145	224
Minn.	41	21	110	189	401	439
N. Y.	416	504	369	1,262	1,520	2,695
Ohio.	363	206	756	1,656	928	1,892
Pa.	10	12	14	56	100	118
Wash.	14	3	20	757	589	596
Wis.	36	7	121	204	55	95
Other secs.	25	64	33	922	1,103	1,197
Secs. through shipping				5,460	3,197	3,197
Total	2,395	1,702	4,182	19,318	16,041	20,531
Oranges.						
Ala.	23	0	0	25	0	5
Ariz.	31	49	1	35	55	93
Calif., N. Dist.	69	83	0	136	125	250
Calif., C. Dist.	1,359	814	2	1,895	1,247	4,583
Calif., S. Dist. (old).	99	863	633			
Calif., S. Dist. (new).	180	1,011	0	417	1,201	24,773
Fla.	3,767	1,527	354	5,199	2,678	16,907
Total	5,528	4,347	990	7,707	5,306	46,611
Sweet potatoes.						
Ala.	12	13	16	313	290	394
Ark.	20	78	6	27	93	355
Calif.	151	130	214	522	497	640
Del.	78	29	58	170	58	1,133
Ga.	42	18	27	154	39	461
Ill.	18	35	0	19	58	317
La.	36	66	105	261	121	211
Md.	153	179	266	658	617	1,179
Miss.	19	24	7	33	71	95
N. J.	272	226	358	1,028	813	2,207
N. C.	47	54	51	586	483	750
Tenn.	50	121	47	194	229	1,196
Tex.	104	195	87	301	369	492
Va.	1,408	1,128	1,901	5,101	5,639	5,740
Other secs.	7	15	13	52	30	147
Total	2,417	2,311	3,156	9,419	9,407	15,367

Shipping districts.	November.		October.	Season to Dec. 4.		Total last season.
	1920	1919	1920	1920	1919	
Potatoes.						
Calif.	1,013	813	1,167	7,092	6,499	8,589
Colo.	1,481	884	2,391	6,703	6,630	8,798
Del.	40	47	2	85	75	163
Idaho	1,735	1,052	1,130	4,530	4,741	6,853
Ind.	18	2	4	34	2	4
Iowa.	56	13	464	784	216	251
Ky.	35	14	22	705	686	858
Me.	1,928	2,543	2,078	5,429	9,358	23,521
Md.	341	173	151	984	253	725
Mich.	2,444	1,929	1,693	4,823	4,809	8,936
Minn.	3,153	1,315	6,597	14,198	15,048	21,858
Mont.	259	70	242	526	303	350
Nebr.	550	257	807	1,596	1,248	1,662
Nev.	112	258	22	142	389	722
N. J.	735	410	2,389	14,352	10,286	10,409
N. Y., L. I.	895	609	1,389	3,639	2,705	3,701
Other N. Y.	1,483	1,448	847	2,549	3,832	9,106
N. C.	12	2	5	3,488	3,311	3,337
N. Dak.	276	84	852	1,271	1,847	2,227
Ohio.	24	34	31	87	67	90
Oreg.	223	100	18	302	191	785
Pa.	1,378	964	1,091	2,847	2,392	3,737
S. Dak.	53	5	1,370	1,667	659	688
Utah	49	32	30	418	396	427
Vt.	10	2	13	25	6	43
Va.	476	419	97	714	571	674
Wash.	728	587	740	1,954	1,753	3,088
Wis.	2,559	2,239	2,984	6,215	10,693	17,578
Wyo.	83	12	198	399	248	265
Other secs.	23	51	45	3,751	3,078	3,168
Secs. through shipping				24,658	17,542	17,542
Total	22,172	16,368	28,873	115967	109838	160155

PRODUCE MARKETS DULL.

(Concluded from page 374.)

ever, not more than 30% of the crop in the field was a total loss. About 8% of the crop is still unharvested and it is likely that a small percentage of this will never be cut. Prices for field stock, frost free, rule $9 per ton, with a few sales at $10.

Onion Storage Space Full.

Practically all onion storages are full and a large amount is in farm storages. Stock seems to be holding up in good shape. Sales are very few. Most dealers are holding for higher prices, as sales at less than $1.25 per 100 lbs. give little profit.

Nearly all potatoes are now shipped in 150-lb. sacks; very little is sold in bulk. The market held firm around $2.05 during the middle of last month but gradually eased off towards the end. Dealers report very little inquiry, practically no demand, and few sales. Growers are hauling but few potatoes at prices now offered—75 to 80¢ per bu. compared with 90¢ and $1 offered during the middle of the month.

The principal barreled apple stock now being moved is Baldwins. Prices were steady the first part of month at $4 to $4.25, mostly the latter figure, and a moderate demand prevailed, but during the past two weeks the market has eased off and prices dropped to $4. Very few cars of other straight stock moved. Demand for bulk stock was also limited and prices were somewhat lower, most of the sales being made at $1.40, with a few at $1.50. The bulk crop is nearly cleaned up. Dealers are making every effort to dispose of common storage apples. Warm weather has increased the risk. Very little cold storage stock has been used.

See page 383 for the weekly table showing carload shipments of fruits and vegetables.

Hay and Feed

HAY VALUES WELL MAINTAINED DURING PAST WEEK.

Market Continues Unsettled—Lower Price Sentiment Limits Demand—Receipts Slightly Smaller.

There was a slight falling off in the receipts of hay at the principal markets for the week ending Dec. 4 and prices held about to last week's level in most of the markets. Practically no improvement was noted in the demand, and local conditions were responsible for the various price fluctuations.

The market continues unsettled and is easily affected by the different factors which usually influence market prices. The sentiment of the buyers is that prices should be lower and more in line with grain and mill feed prices, and they are therefore buying for their immediate needs only. Producers, however, are not inclined to sell at current quotations which, although equal to or better than prices prevailing at the corresponding time last year, do not represent a profit to them because of high freight rates and the high cost of production.

Weather will be Factor.

Only a small part of the marketable surplus has moved to market, and stocks are very light in consuming sections. Therefore weather and road conditions and shipping facilities will probably play an important part in the hay market situation during the next 90 days. The sudden arrival of severe weather would, no doubt, stimulate demand and cause a strong market; but if the weather remains mild and producers begin to market their hay freely when the fall farm work is finished, the present high-price level will hardly be maintained.

The amount of hay that will be consumed on the farms is also a factor. It is reported from some sections that but little hay will be marketed if the price level falls much below the cost of production. However, about the usual amount will probably be sold before another crop is ready for market.

Receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Nov. 27 and Dec. 4 were as follows:

	Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.		Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.
Boston	108	*93	Omaha	106	190
New York	359	377	Kansas City	779	934
Pittsburgh	233	174	St. Louis	200	.....
Cincinnati	227	220	Memphis	31	90
Chicago	307	506	Los Angeles	65	95
Mpls.-St. Paul	381	189	San Francisco	82	112

Timothy Prices Vary.

Timothy.—The market price of timothy varied at the different markets, influenced almost entirely by receipts and local demand as practically no shipping demand existed. Prices advanced about $1 per ton at New York and Chicago because of light receipts, while at Boston, Cincinnati, and other western markets the price declined from 50¢ to $2 per ton because of a falling off in the local demand.

The stockyards at St. Paul and Kansas City had been the principal buyers in those markets but because of light receipts of stock they were practically out of the market and the demand from other sources was not sufficient to absorb the limited receipts. As a result prices declined about $1 per ton.

(Concluded on page 381, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, DEC. 4.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	San Francisco.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	36.50	38.50	30.00	33.00	37.00	36.25	31.00	28.00	34.00	31.00	23.00	.....	[2]23.50	31.50	.....
Standard timothy	.....	38.00	29.00	32.50	35.00	36.00	.....	26.00	32.00	29.00	21.00	.....	[2]21.50	28.50	.....
No. 2 timothy	32.00	35.50	28.50	31.00	34.50	34.25	25.00	24.00	.....	28.00	20.00	.....	[2]18.00	26.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	35.50	28.50	33.00	35.00	35.50	.....	24.50	.....	28.00	21.00	.....	[2]22.50	28.00	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	32.00	33.00	.....	32.00	35.00	35.50	.....	23.50	.....	28.00	20.00	.....	[2]20.00	27.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	26.00	20.00	.....	[2]22.00	28.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	38.00	32.00	31.00	.....	30.00	27.00	24.00	28.50	35.00	23.50
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	37.00	29.00	30.50	.....	28.00	26.00	20.00	24.50	30.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	34.00	26.00	27.00	.....	25.00	24.00	16.00	21.00	25.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	19.00	16.00	14.50	22.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.00	13.50	12.00	19.50	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	13.00	15.00	11.50	.....	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	37.00	36.00	36.00	37.00	39.00	40.00	.....	35.00	32.00	31.00	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	39.00	37.00	43.00	49.00	39.00	.....	32.00	35.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	59.00
Hard winter	37.00	37.00	37.50	.....	39.00	39.50	.....	35.00	32.00	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	33.50	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	35.00	35.50	33.00	33.00	37.00	41.00	.....	37.00	31.00	28.00	23.50	.....	.....	29.00	.....
Soft winter	48.00	.....	47.00	.....	46.00	.....	.....	39.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	51.00
Hard winter	46.00	.....	.....	.....	45.00	40.00	35.00	38.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	33.00	.....
Wheat mixed feed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.00
Rye middlings	35.00	.....	34.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	23.50	21.50	.....	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	45.00	44.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.50	40.50	44.00	40.50	46.00	44.50	45.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	42.00	.....	41.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	40.00	38.00	42.00	.....	33.00	35.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	39.00	41.00	38.50	.....	34.00	37.50	29.00	35.25	38.00	35.00	40.00	.....	.....	32.00	45.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	41.00	.....	.....	.....	38.75	32.00	32.00	40.00	30.00	32.00	26.50	26.00	28.50	35.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	.....	51.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.30	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	51.00	.....
Hominy feed	43.00	.....	39.00	42.00	38.00	.....	.....	37.00	.....	37.00	32.00	33.00	32.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	44.00	.....	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	38.00	26.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....
Beet pulp	48.00	46.00	48.00	49.00	.....	54.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

SEVERE DECLINES RECORDED FOR HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS.

Market During Week Remains Inactive—Production Improves—Middlings Exceedingly Weak.

The demand for feedstuffs remained light during the week ending Dec. 4. Pastures are still furnishing considerable feed, but are becoming bare in many sections.

Prices of linseed meal and cottonseed meal broke sharply. Heavy stocks and unsatisfactory export and domestic demand are given as the cause for the decline. Exports of these commodities to European countries decreased about 7,000 cars during the first ten months of 1920 compared with the same period in 1919.

Other Feedstuffs Decline.

Wheat feeds, especially middlings, were exceedingly weak. Increased flour production and the inability of a number of mills to obtain shipping instructions for December delivery contracts caused heavy offerings at lower prices. Buyers' bids were usually several dollars below prices quoted by mills and western jobbers. Minneapolis reports that a number of track cars of bran and middlings were sacrificed at prices considerably lower than prevailing quotations in order to avoid demurrage from accruing. Stocks of wheat feeds are reported to be heavy in principal markets. Warehouses at western lake ports report that storage supplies of wheat feeds were practically cleaned up at the close of navigation. Buffalo warehouses report slightly increased holdings from last week and Chicago warehouses report receiving an additional 1,325 tons during the week.

The total output of wheat flour by United States mills for the first 10 months of 1920, although smaller than during the same period of 1919, was considerable in excess of production for 1918 and 1917. The New York market reports the arrival of 4,400,000 lbs. of Irish dried brewers' grains which are offered at $46 per ton; not much interest was shown in this offer.

Wheat mill feeds.—Bran was offered at $35 delivered northeastern markets but reacted slightly during the last few days. Middlings were weak, and were offered at $38 in these markets. Heavy wheat feeds were almost unsalable. St. Louis reports wheat middlings on track for a week without a bid, and Richmond dealers advise a decline in that commodity of $6 per ton during the week. New England dealers report that considerable corn meal and ground oats are used in place of wheat feeds. The demand remains light and stocks more than adequate.

Cottonseed Meal Off $3.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Offerings of meal were heavy. In the Chicago markets, 43% meal was offered as low as $37 per ton. Several transactions, however, were consummated at a higher figure. Southern markets, due to the lack of improvement in financial conditions and mildness of the season, are reported dull. The demand for hulls is light. Stocks of cottonseed feeds are heavy.

Linseed meal.—While the price f. o. b. Buffalo remained unchanged at $40.50 to $41 per ton, northwestern mills reduced their prices to approximately the same basis. The demand has shown very little improvement due, it is maintained, to offerings of cottonseed meal at lower figures and heavy stocks of other feeds. All mills report heavy stocks. The movement was light.

(Concluded on page 381, column 3.)

Grain and Seeds

CASH GRAINS SELL WELL ABOVE DECEMBER FUTURES.

Wheat Makes Sharp and Rapid Advances During Week—Corn Prices Held Steady.

During the week ending Dec. 4, the corn market was devoid of unusual features or even of anything particularly interesting. This is a great fall for corn, sentimentally speaking, because only a few weeks ago corn was the dominating factor in the grain markets. Wheat has gradually increased in interest until it has taken the front, which position it always occupied until trading in it was stopped as a war measure.

For two, and perhaps three months after trading in wheat futures was resumed last July, corn remained the leading market factor and trading in wheat was light. Since about the middle of October, however, the volume of trading in the wheat futures market has increased and in the last few weeks most of the fluctuations in corn have been merely reflections of the actions of wheat. This, in part, was no doubt due to the fact that corn—and what is said of corn may be applied to oats, for, generally speaking, oats are influenced by corn—had declined to a point where it was regarded by the trade to be on a fairly substantial basis. On the other hand there was no incentive for speculators to work for an advance. In short, it is generally regarded in the grain trade that corn prices have become fairly well stabilized.

Wheat Still Uncertain.

This stability is not true of wheat, however, for great uncertainty still exists in the minds of the members of the trade. It is generally conceded that the statistical position of wheat is exceedingly strong, and that if prices were lower they would advance under such conditions; yet the point that remains in the minds of the trade is that the price is far above the "old dollar"—a bushel idea of the trade—the level that used to be regarded as high. As an offset to the statistical position it is pointed out that general business conditions are unsatisfactory.

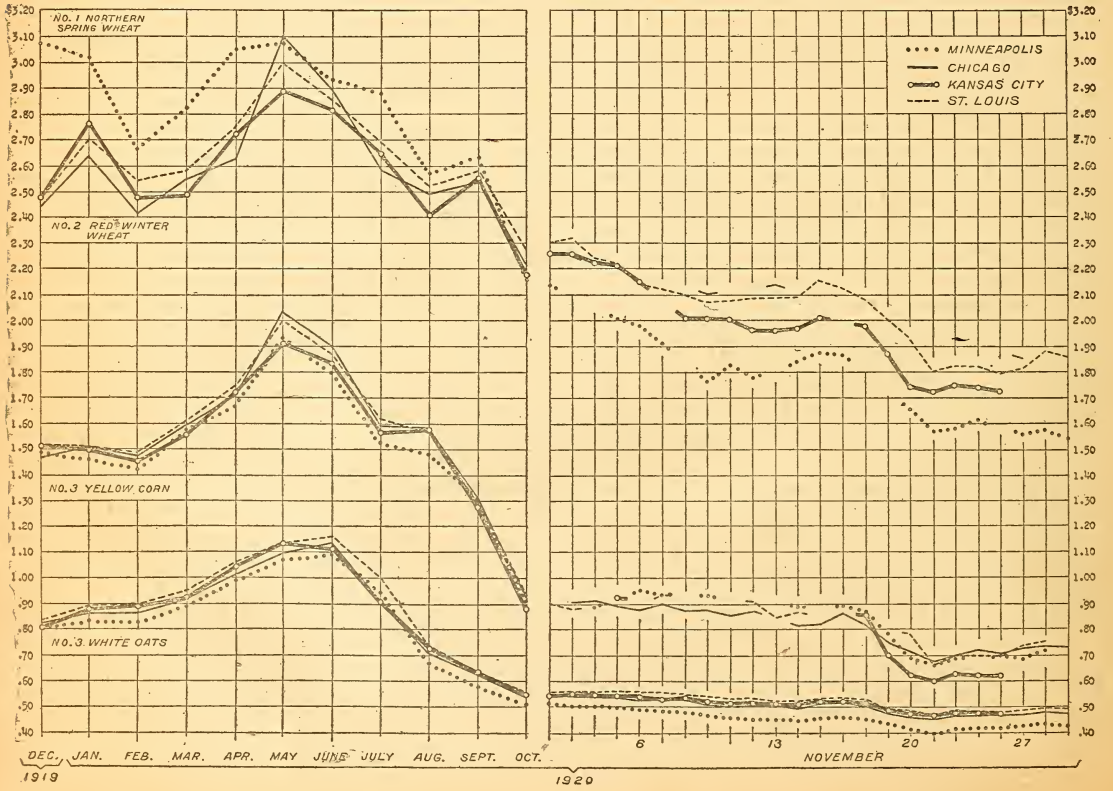
The first two days of the week witnessed a continuation of the weakness from the previous week, but on Wednesday and Thursday the trade was surprised by a 15¢ advance in March wheat. May corn, at the same time, advanced 3½¢. This advance was the result of a reaction from an oversold market. On every day of the week, except the two days of the advance, export sales were reported as large, some days amounting to 1,000,000 bus. or more. Also, the demand for cash wheat to fill old export business was active. The Southwest reported a steady demand for cash wheat for export, and on Friday Omaha wired that all the cash wheat in elevators there had been sold to fill old export sales.

Stocks of wheat have not increased in Chicago, and are still below 1,000,000 bus. On Friday it was reported that 1,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat had been bought to come to Chicago to mix with light weight spring wheat for delivery on December contracts. Prices paid for cash wheat in all markets continued at a considerable premium over the December future, and premiums were well maintained on everything but Soft Red Winter wheat. On that class premiums early in the week were as high as 34¢ a bu. over December.

A little improvement in flour demand was reported from Minneapolis, and the mills at that and other points were a little more active in the market for wheat than in the previous week. Flour trade on the whole, however, continued quiet throughout the week, and the mills of the country were still operating at only a little over 50% of capacity.

An incident that may develop into a factor in the flour trade occurred at the convention of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association at Chicago on Wednesday. This was in the nature of a campaign with the slogan "Buy a barrel of flour," introduced to induce each member of a farmers' elevator company, amounting to about 600,000 persons in all, to buy a barrel of flour at the present level of prices. This would amount to approximately 3,000,000

AVERAGE CASH PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT 4 MARKETS.



bus. of wheat. While not a large amount, the movement might easily increase until the buying campaign resulted in a large general demand. Minneapolis mills at once adopted the suggestion, and, if carried out in an advertising campaign, it may prove an important market factor.

Another item that attracted general attention in the grain trade was that Australia, which is at present harvesting its wheat crop, had already sold its entire surplus, estimated at nearly 100,000,000 bus. It was said that 11,000,000 bus. had been sold to Egypt. The short crop in northern Africa gives some color to this statement. Reports of further export business and unexpected strength in Winnipeg on Dec. 4 caused a firm closing of the markets.

Cash Prices Maintained.

Cash grain prices in the Chicago market as compared with the futures were fairly well maintained during the week, but showed a little decline from high point. Yet it is noteworthy that the premiums over the futures are higher now than they were when grain prices were at their lowest point. No. 2 Soft Red Winter wheat was quoted at 25¢ over December, No. 1 Hard Red Winter at 10¢, and No. 2 at 6 to 8¢ over December. Old No. 2 Yellow corn sold at 12¢ over December, and new No. 3 at 2½ to 3½¢ and No. 4 at 1½ to 3¢ over December.

Closing prices on Dec. 4 in the principal futures markets showed the following advances from a week ago: Chicago March wheat, 25½¢, and May corn, 3¾¢; Minneapolis and Kansas City March wheat, each 16½¢, and Winnepeg May wheat, 14¼¢ higher than a week ago.

Closing prices on Dec. 4 were: Chicago March wheat, $1.66⅞, and May corn, 76½¢; Minneapolis March wheat, $1.62⅞; Kansas City March wheat, $1.62, and Winnipeg May wheat, $1.80¼.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.—Futures markets have narrowed materially in the last few days and cash grain markets are not receiving enough grain from day to day to fully satisfy the demand for the better quality. The futures markets is unduly influenced by scaling operations and frequently goes contrary to the active demand for such grain. Some shippers recently sold more grain for deferred shipment than they can now readily obtain as time of shipment approaches. This accounts for the stiff premiums on spot grain over the December future.

On Saturday, Dec. 4, No. 1 Northern wheat in Winnipeg sold at 29¢ over December. Shippers sold large quantities of wheat ahead in Winnipeg and now can not get sufficient wheat to fill their sales as the farmers are not selling freely. Hence the phenominal situation at that market.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

[Thousands of bus.; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Dec. 4:					
Atlantic ports[1]	2,215	351	30	394	728
Gulf ports[2]	2,698	15	27	.....	43
Pacific ports[3]	1,220	.....	.....	421	.....
Total	6,133	366	57	815	771
Previous week	3,192	622	.....	416	342
July 1 to Dec. 4, 1920	137,705	3,540	2,318	10,173	18,384

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans and Galveston.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales of Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Dec. 3.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	162	165½	165½	165½	177	181½
	No. 2	.....	163½	.....	164	172	....
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	166¼	169¾	169	168¾	182½	182
Hard Winter	No. 1	166	169¾	168	169	.....	....
	No. 2	163	.....	.....	168	175	....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	156	159	158	156	165	172
	No. 2	150	155	154	152	161	168
	No. 3	144	150	147	147	157	163
	No. 4	138	142	140	141	149	156
Northern Spring	No. 1	155	158	154	155	164	....
	No. 3	140	145	.....	143	158	165
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 2	160	166	166	.....	173	174
	No. 3	160	165	165½	166	175	174
Hard Winter	No. 1	155⅜	160⅜	161	160⅜	168⅜	169⅜
	No. 2	154½	159	159⅜	159½	167⅛	168⅜
	No. 3	152⅛	156⅜	158⅜	159	167	167⅜
	No. 4	152	155	.....	156	167	....
Red Winter	No. 1	179	180	180	180	185	187
	No. 2	175	179	178⅜	179	186	186⅜
	No. 3	171½	175	174	.....	182⅜	....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	184	189	190	189	196	195½
	No. 2	183	188	188	187½	194	194½
	No. 3	180½	187	184	180	.....	191

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 2	71½	74	74	.....	76½	76½
	No. 3	66	67	68	68	71	72¼
	No. 4	65	66	67½	66¼	69	....
Yellow	No. 1	76	78¾	79	80¾	84	....
	No. 2	76	78¾	77½	80	83¾	....
	No. 3	72½	73	73	73½	76¾	76¾
	No. 4	70½	71½	71	71	73	73½
Mixed	No. 2	71	77	73	.....	76½	....
	No. 3	66	68	69	67½	72	72
	No. 4	63½	65½	65½	66	69	70
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	69	72	.....	72	74	74
	No. 4	61	66	64	66	68	69
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	66	67½	70	74	73⅝	74
	No. 4	63	67	67	.....	73	....
Yellow	No. 3	65	67⅜	.....	73	.....	74
	No. 4	61	64⅜	.....	72	76	73
Mixed	No. 2	.....	64	.....	72	.....	73
	No. 3	58⅜	60⅜	.....	70	.....	72
	No. 4	56⅜	60	61	64⅜	68½	70
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	73½	78	.....	80	.....	80
	No. 2	74	76	79	79	80½	80
	No. 3	.....	73	78	75	.....	77½
	No. 4	67½	70	72	72	74½	....
Yellow	No. 2	76	80	82	83	85½	....
	No. 3	73	75	.....	.....	.....	77
	No. 4	68½	71	74	.....	77½	74½

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 2	48½	49	48½	48½	49½	50
	No. 3	46⅜	47½	46⅜	46½	47½	49
	No. 4	45	46½	45½	45½	47	48
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	44½	43½	.....	43	.....	45
	No. 3	42½	43½	42½	42½	44	44¾
	No. 4	42	41	41½	.....	42½	43
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	47	48	47½	.....	.....	....
	No. 3	46½	47	.....	47	50	48¾
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	49½	.....	50¾	.....	.....	53
	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	50½	52	52½
	No. 3	48½	49½	49½	49½	51	51½
	No. 4	47½	.....	48	48	50¾	51

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		.....	143	142½	.....	147½	152½
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	134	135	133	135	139	144

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	155½	156¾	156¾	162	169	170½
	Mar.	151½	152⅝	150⅝	155½	164¾	164½
Corn	Dec.	66¼	66⅝	65⅝	74	76⅜	76¾
	May	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	77⅛	77⅜	77
Oats	Dec.	44⅜	45⅜	44¼	45¾	51	47⅜
	May	48⅜	49⅜	48¼	49⅜	50½	51⅜
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	150⅛	152⅜	154⅜	158½	166⅞	165½
	Mar.	145⅜	148½	146⅜	151½	161⅜	161½
Corn	Dec.	59⅜	61	61½	62⅞	65⅛	66⅛
	May	66⅛	67⅜	67½	68	70⅝	70⅜
Oats	Dec.	45	45⅜	44½	45⅞	48	48⅜
	May	48⅜	49¼	48	48¾	51¼	51⅜

MOVEMENT OF GRASS SEED SLOW DURING NOVEMBER.

Decline in Prices of Principal Kinds Halted—Much Timothy Still in Growers' Hands.

The movement of the principal kinds of grass seed from growers was comparatively small and sluggish during November. The higher prices expected by growers who are holding seed did not materialize. Prices, however, remained fairly steady in contrast with the downward trend from harvest time to and through the month of October, which was pointed out in the Sept. 18 and Nov. 6 issues of The Market Reporter. It is apparent that growers who have been financially able to hold their seed this long will continue to do so until more satisfactory offers are made. As the sowing season draws nearer seedsmen, finding their stocks below normal in size, probably will show more interest in buying and inject some life into the dull grass seed market. Of late a fairly good export demand for timothy, redtop, and Kentucky bluegrass seed has been reported.

Much Timothy Being Held

According to figures received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets during the week ending Dec. 4, about 55% of the timothy seed crop had moved from growers. In several important sections, including southern Iowa and southern Minnesota, the movement during November was hardly perceptible and stocks in growers' hands in these sections were nearly as large on Dec. 1 as a month ago. Although prices paid growers remained the same during the last week of November and the first week of December, there was a decline of about 25¢ per 100 lbs. during the period from Oct. 27 to Dec. 1. In a few sections no change in prices occurred, while in a few other sections a decrease of as much as 75¢ was noted.

Redtop seed cleaners were paying growers $10 per 100 lbs. for clean seed during the week ending Dec. 4, which is the same price they paid a month ago. Fluctuations of 75¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. were reported at some points during the past two weeks. Approximately two-thirds of the 1920 crop has left the hands of growers.

In the Kentucky and Missouri sections 85% to 90% of the total Kentucky bluegrass seed crop has been sold by growers. The movement to date in Missouri has been slower than in the older bluegrass seed district in Kentucky, where somewhat higher prices have been paid to growers. About $13 per 100 lbs. ($1.80 per bu.) is being received by growers for rough, cured seed.

Although little or no change in nominal prices offered to growers for orchard grass seed occurred during the past 4 or 5 weeks, growers and country shippers, especially in the Virginia producing area, complain that they can not obtain bids from seedsmen, and trading in this commodity is virtually at a standstill. Offers of 90¢ to $1.50 per bu., mostly about $1.20, were being made, but few sales were consummated and nearly one-half of the 1920 crop in the Kentucky-Indiana-Ohio section and about three-fourths of the crop in the Virginia section are still held by growers.

A decline of $2.50 to $5 per 100 lbs. during the past two weeks and of $5 during the past month took place in prices offered to growers for meadow fescue seed. Growers were receiving $13 per 100 lbs. for clean seed during the week ending Dec. 4. About 90% of the crop has already been sold by growers and no concerted efforts are being made at present by the large jobbers to buy the rest of the seed remaining in the country.

Cotton

SLIGHT ADVANCES MADE BY BOTH SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Average Price for Middling at Ten Designated Markets Sinks to New Low Mark for Season.

During the week ending Dec. 4 prices for both spots and futures advanced slightly, compared with those of the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 15.24¢. per lb. on Dec. 4, compared with 15.05¢. at the close of the previous week and 39.85¢. for the corresponding day in 1919. On Monday, Nov. 29, the average price of Middling, determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets, reached 14.95¢. per lb., which is a new low mark for the season and shows a reduction of 61% from the high price of the season of 38.51¢., reached on Aug. 2.

Futures Advance Steadily.

Future prices advanced steadily during the week. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange gained 80 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 150 points. The high closing prices for the week for December future contracts at the New York and New Orleans Exchanges were 16.15¢. and 15.74¢., respecti ely, reached on Dec. 1. December future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.56 pence per lb. on Dec. 3, compared with 11.07 pence the previous week and 25.04 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

There was a considerable increase in spot sales. The total sales at the designated markets (not including Dallas) reported for the week ending Dec. 4, amounted to 70,639 bales compared with 48,941 bales for the previous week and 92,268 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

A slight increase in the demand for dry goods is reported and each buying spurt has had a tendency to stiffen prices, but disposition of goods has been limited and the adoption of part-time working days has become general among the mills that are still running.

Closing Future Prices for Dec. 4 and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
December	15.80	38.75	27.75	15.70	39.20	27.30
January	15.90	36.60	26.55	15.30	36.90	26.20
March	15.95	34.00	25.43	15.30	34.42	25.00
May	16.12	31.92	24.60	15.48	32.35	24.22

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 3.

Information from commercial sources.

	Bales.	
	1920.	1919.
Port receipts	2,710,964	2,937,450
Port stocks	1,275,251	1,552,500
Interior receipts	3,179,221	3,341,182
Interior stocks	1,543,053	1,325,993
Into sight	4,848,120	5,207,636
Northern spinners' takings	608,551	1,075,838
Southern spinners' takings	1,168,462	1,455,303
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,435,407	4,414,209

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Dec. 4 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Dec. 4 in each of these markets (not including Dallas) as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1]On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	300	300	275	250	300	400	400	500	275	330
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	250	200	250	300	350	400	250	275
Good Middling	200	200	200	200	150	200	200	300	300	200	215
Strict Middling	100	125	100	100	100	100	100	150	200	100	118
Middling	**15.00**	**15.50**	**16.00**	**15.00**	**15.00**	**15.50**	**14.35**	**15.00**	**15.75**	**15.25**	**15.24**
	[1]Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	200	250	200	250	250	200	300	250	175	200	228
Low Middling	500	500	450	500	400	500	500	450	375	500	468
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	650	650	650	700	600	650	700	600	575	650	643
Good Ordinary [2]	800	800	850	850	750	800	850	750	750	800	800
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	100	150	100	100	150	50	100	75	108
Strict Middling	200	250	200	250	150	200	250	200	200	175	208
Middling [2]	375	350	350	400	300	400	400	350	300	350	358
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	550	550	650	500	500	600	600	500	550	550
Low Middling [2]	700	750	800	900	600	750	850	800	800	850	780
Yellow stained:											
Good Middling	400	250	350	400	250	350	400	150	250	500	330
Strict Middling [2]	500	350	450	550	350	450	500	300	350	600	440
Middling [2]	650	550	600	700	450	600	600	450	500	700	580
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	400	500	400	500	250	400	500	250	350	550	410
Strict Middling [2]	500	700	550	650	350	500	600	400	450	650	535
Middling [2]	700	800	700	800	450	600	700	550	550	750	660
Sales for week, bales	3,794	1,275	340	437	10,200	3,706	.....	29,781	10,027	11,079	[3] 70,639

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per lb. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales in the designated markets (not including Dallas).

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Dec. 3, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	3	26
Good Middling	102	132
Strict Middling	437	1,138
Middling	842	901
Strict Low Middling	2,519	604
Low Middling	1,786	111
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	132	52
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	574	65
Good Middling Yellow Stained	3	1
Total	6,398	3,042

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Dec. 3 at the port of New York were 19,340 bales and for the corresponding day in 1919, 71,138 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 411,427 bales and for the corresponding day in 1919, 426,797 bales.

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending Dec. 3 amounted to 282,930 bales compared with 194,491 bales the previous week and 160,673 bales for the corresponding week in 1919, and that the total exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 3 amounted to 1,898,189 bales against 2,107,012 bales in 1919.

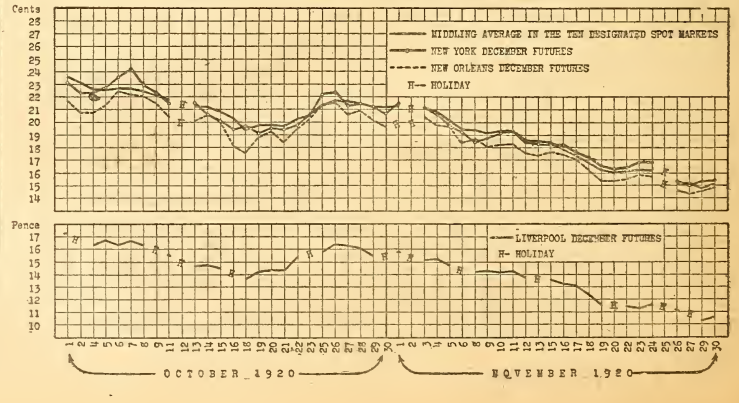
Exports of American Cotton From Aug. 1 to Dec. 3.

To—	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Great Britain	739,076	1,090,712
France	320,958	205,324
Germany	351,843	166,677
Italy	161,071	120,572
Japan and China	22,792	126,753
Other countries	302,449	396,474
Total	1,898,189	2,107,012

Long Staple Cotton.

A light demand is reported for long-staple cotton at New Orleans and a fair demand at

COTTON: COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS.



Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling to Good Middling, full 1⅛ to 1 5/16 in	24
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1⅛ to 1 5/16 in	23
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 in	17½
Low Middling, 1 5/16 in	10
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 in	18
Memphis:	
Good Middling, 1⅛ in	24
Middling to Good Middling, 1⅛ to 1 5/16 in	20
Strict Middling, 1⅛ in	18
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 in	17
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 5/16 in	16½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 15¼c per lb. at New Orleans and 15c per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 3/16 inches	150	Even.
1⅛ inches	500	200
1 3/16 inches	850	400
1¼ inches		500

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 51½c per lb. for Fully Good and 41c per lb. for Good Fair, on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 41¢ per lb. and No. 3 grade at 40¢ per lb. f. o. b. New England mill points.

THE GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

(Concluded from front page.)

(7) mills are willing to effect cotton transactions in dollars; and (8) it is too early in the cotton year to obtain any authoritative estimate of this year's raw-cotton consumption. Last year's consumption was about 550,000 bales. This year between 600,000 and 700,000 bales, held last year as Army stocks of yarn, have been exhausted.

"Prewar Germany consumed about 1,800,000 bales. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine has reduced its spinning and weaving capacity about 13 per cent. The industry now works an 8-hour day instead of 10 hours. Its maximum capacity may therefore be called 1,200,000 bales. The purchasing capacity of the domestic market has shrunk enormously and is expected to remain low for some years. Export trade has also diminished greatly. Furthermore, although many mills are converting from coal to brown coal, water power, or fuel oil, there is a serious fuel shortage. Therefore, if large stocks of cotton were supplied to Germany it might not be possible to use them because of lack of export orders and fuel. It is not safe to estimate that the industry, even if aided by American credits, can consume more than a maximum of 700,000 bales of American cotton.

'It is said that there are two prominent textile groups in Germany, one of which is wholly private, while the other is believed to have semiofficial financial backing. The private firm is said to feel that American credits are useless without simultaneous export orders. It believes that the methods pursued last year may very well be continued; that is, Americans making consignments of cotton to Germany and Germany paying cash for spot delivery. It does not favor collective buying, and it also claims that the German market expects prices to go lower and is not anxious to buy except to cover immediate needs.

"The group having governmental support, on the other hand, is said to be very anxious to arrange cotton credits. It estimates German capacity this year at one million bales, for which it thinks a six months' credit of sixty million dollars is necessary. The only security it suggests is acceptance of the shipper's draft by the manufacturers and indorsements by owners of local and large Berlin banks, combined with insurance of cotton against all risks, indorsements of Berlin banks to read payable in marks at rate of exchange in dollars when due. It proposes that a governmental bank shall act as a trustee for the textile interests which it represents, and which are stated to be thirty per cent of the industry, and for the sellers as well, in distributing raw material to mills and finished products for exportations, thereby insuring gold credits abroad with which to meet drafts.

"This corporation is said to have excellent German financial backing, and its proposal may therefore be entitled to serious consideration if American interests are at all inclined to accept the credit terms proposed in order to alleviate the present cotton market situation. It must, however, be emphasized that Germany's capacity for consumption of cotton this year contains many very problematical factors."

It is worthy of note in reference to the above information that, as a matter of fact, the exports of cotton from the United States to Germany during the present season have amounted to about 311,000 bales, compared with about 140,000 bales to the corresponding date last year.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Perton.	*Perton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$23	$20
Clinton, N. C.	.....	25
Monroe, N. C.	23	20
New Bern, N. C.	.....	25
Smithfield, N. C.	.....	28
Tarboro, N. C.	23	20
Wadesboro, N. C.	20	18
Abbeville, S. C.	20	20
Anderson, S. C.	.....	18–20
Bishopville, S. C.	.....	20
Blackville, S. C.	24	22
Camden, S. C.	.....	22
Dillon, S. C.	23	20
Edgefield, S. C.	.....	26
Greenville, S. C.	.....	20
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	20–25
Laurens, S. C.	23	20
Manning, S. C.	22	18
Newberry, S. C.	22	20
St. Matthews, S. C.	23	20
Sumter, S. C.	20	18
New Orleans, La.	25	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	20–23	20
Albertville, Ala.	24	20–24
Dozier, Ala.	.....	18
Opp, Ala.	22	20
Sylacauga, Ala.	.....	26
Talladega, Ala.	23	20
Tuscumbia, Ala.	23	19
Union Springs, Ala.	20	20
Blytheville, Ark.	22	18–20
Earle, Ark.	21	.....
Edmonson, Ark.	21	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	21	18
Jonesboro, Ark.	25	20
Newport, Ark.	21	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	.....
Searcy, Ark.	20	.....
Texarkana, Ark.	25	18–22
Vincent, Ark.	21	.....
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	20	18–20
Alligator, Miss.	22	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	20	.....
Como, Miss.	20	.....
Greenville, Miss.	22	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	22	.....
Holly Springs, Miss.	20	.....
Sardis, Miss.	20	.....
Pontotoc, Miss.	20	.....
West Point, Miss.	21	.....
Brownsville, Tenn.	21	18
Dyersburg, Tenn.	21	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	23–24	.....
Memphis, Tex.	.....	18
Paducah, Tex.	.....	17
Marlin, Tex.	.....	18
Coleman, Tex.	.....	16

REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 377.)

Reports during the week from the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia indicate that there is considerable hay to be marketed from that section this season. The quality of the timothy is generally good and somewhat above the average; but the clover and clover mixed hay, while generally of good color and texture, contains considerable stubble which was left in the meadows from the rank growth of wheat last season.

Alfalfa.—With the exception of Kansas City, the central western markets were about $1 per ton lower on alfalfa than at the close of the previous week. A falling off in receipts because of the embargo on the Santa Fe Railroad caused the accumulation to be cleaned up. This strengthened the market, and prices on the better grades advanced about $1.50 per ton at Kansas City.

The market remains weak in the extreme West, and with pastures in good condition the tendency of the market is to be weak and lower.

Prairie.—Prairie prices also declined about $1 per ton except at Chicago, where, because of light receipts of good quality hay, the price was advanced $1 per ton. Dealers in the Pacific Northwest report that the supply exceeds the demand in that territory.

It is estimated that there is a marketable surplus of about 75,000 tons of blue-joint hay in the Milk River Valley which extends eastward from Chinook, Mont., and of about 100,000 tons in the Billings territory and the northwestern sections of Wyoming. The demand for hay in that section is light, particularly in Montana where more hay is available than there has been for many years. The requirements for the State of Washington this year are small so that some Montana hay will probably have to move to eastern markets.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 377.)

Gluten feed.—Offerings of gluten feed continue light on account of slack business in starch and syrup, as the gluten feed tonnage depends upon the demand for these products. The demand for gluten feed is good except in New England territory where in order to stimulate sales, large manufacturers are offering lake and rail transit shipments about $3 per ton less than is asked for all-rail shipments.

Hominy feed.—Large manufacturers report the market slightly lower during the past week. The demand was scattered and mostly confined to immediate and prompt shipment. In Chicago yellow hominy is quoted $4 per ton lower than white hominy. Omaha reports a good demand from dairymen because of the relative cheapness of hominy feed in comparison with bran and shorts.

Alfalfa meal.—The prices in several markets remained unchanged. No. 1 meal sold as low as $28 in the Chicago market. St. Louis quotes the same price. Baltimore reports a fair demand. A decline of $2 is noted in the Cincinnati market. Weakness prevailed in western markets. Movement and demand were light.

Beet pulp.—Importers are quoting Dutch dried beet pulp at $46 f. o. b. New York or $2 lower than last week. Baltimore reports a similar decline. Offerings of new domestic pulp are more liberal. Little improvement in the demand is noted.

WOOL CONSUMPTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

took place until the high figure of almost 73,000,000 lbs. in January of this year. Beginning with May the present depressed conditions began to appear.

The following table shows the cumulative consumption by months since the first of each of the three years.

Wool Consumed Since Jan. 1: Grease Equivalent.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

Figures are cumulative.

Date.	1918	1919	1920
Jan. 31	65,107	38,254	72,721
Feb. 28	128,898	65,557	136,459
Mar. 31	200,891	99,937	204,366
Apr. 30	271,630	145,606	271,301
May 31	346,302	198,019	329,890
June 30	411,534	253,751	376,468
July 31	473,917	316,968	413,565
Aug. 31	537,833	372,975	451,620
Sept. 30	596,166	433,241	487,917
Oct. 31	656,246	502,469	526,417
Nov. 30	703,439	563,062	.....
Dec. 31	741,719	626,883	.....

Wool Market Field Notes.

The wool situation has shown little change during the past week. An occasional sale of small lots is being reported. However, conditions continue highly unsatisfactory both as to movement and price.

Arkansas.—A large part of the 1920 wool clip remains in the hands of the producers, wool pools, and sheep breeders' associations. A considerable portion of the stock has been graded. Producers, officials of pools, and associations express a desire to meet buyers.

Colorado.—Several of the individual wool growers and local wool pools have shipped their holdings to Kansas City, Chicago, and eastern points; others are holding their stocks at local points. Individual growers and officials of pools are ready to trade at satisfactory prices if buyers show any inclination to talk business.

Minnesota.—It is reported that small lots of wool have been sold and traded for woolen goods. Several producers are cooperating with State representatives of the farm bureaus in the sale of their wool.

Missouri.—A large amount of wool which has been graded remains in the hands of the producers and the wool pools. No sales were reported during the past week.

Nebraska.—A large percentage of the wool remains in the hands of the producers. One State-wide association reports all wools graded. No sales were reported during the past week.

New Hampshire.—Much of the wool produced in New Hampshire has been pooled and graded in accordance with the tentative wool grades of the Bureau of Markets. The producers express a desire to meet buyers.

Texas.—A large amount of wools and mohair of the 1920 spring clip produced in Texas is reported to have been consigned to eastern points. The 1920 accumulation of wool and mohair at points in western Texas is reported much larger than previous years.

Vermont.—Much of the 1920 wool clip of this State is being held by producers and local wool pools. Producers and officials of wool pools express a willingness to meet buyers. No sales were reported during the past week.

WOOL CONSUMPTION FOR OCTOBER.

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1919.
FINE:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Combing—								
Domestic	1,492,800	9,067,973	26,762	104,926	109,249	96,342	1,628,811	9,269,241
Foreign	3,029,572	7,195,019	52,507	55,493	7,178	9,052	3,089,257	7,259,564
Clothing—								
Domestic	440,979	1,173,527	488,915	607,520	88,452	143,436	1,018,346	1,924,483
Foreign	293,053	617,093	530,304	1,613,352	6,214	13,390	829,571	2,243,835
½ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	1,695,012	5,292,448	37,004	76,517	106,182	69,465	1,838,198	5,438,430
Foreign	1,438,352	3,027,967	25,531	7,486	0	.....	1,463,883	3,035,453
Clothing—								
Domestic	534,302	593,407	308,657	725,266	64,309	160,420	907,268	1,479,093
Foreign	6,417	367,554	124,989	421,424	6,391	35,548	137,797	824,526
¾ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	1,124,575	3,529,854	152,826	161,756	209,385	332,932	1,486,786	4,024,542
Foreign	1,239,600	3,235,985	31,057	215,414	0	2,353	1,270,657	3,453,752
Clothing—								
Domestic	91,137	301,928	543,906	1,087,833	99,831	335,297	734,874	1,725,058
Foreign	70,144	141,471	124,087	642,466	3,592	58,995	197,823	842,932
¼ *BLOOD:*								
Combing—								
Domestic	1,783,257	3,093,690	161,499	229,821	101,732	97,221	2,046,488	3,420,732
Foreign	2,749,961	4,131,987	230,867	191,243	71,102	28,880	3,051,930	4,352,110
Clothing—								
Domestic	124,889	214,822	431,428	490,075	43,789	154,287	600,106	859,184
Foreign	261,673	207,538	201,419	593,263	11,692	32,236	474,784	833,037
LOWER LINCOLN:								
Combing—								
Domestic	166,760	75,097	25,420	22,014	31,385	3,526	223,565	100,637
Foreign	1,242,484	1,506,593	212,429	117,485	9,148	11,560	1,464,061	1,635,638
Clothing—								
Domestic	12,218	108,496	45,479	107,339	7,092	8,266	64,789	224,101
Foreign	149,710	1,958	30,129	260,498	2,159	3,845	181,998	266,301
CARPET:								
Combing, foreign	1,508,989	2,487,149	76,799	173,430	52,029	54,916	1,637,817	2,715,495
Filling, foreign	1,937,127	2,747,935	406,223	600,441	233,852	297,634	2,577,202	3,646,040
GRADE NOT STATED:								
Domestic	2,233,487	242,615	37,367	49,390	0	.....	2,170,854	292,005
Foreign	4,493,685	144,750	12,973	7,506	0	.....	4,506,658	152,256
Total:								
Domestic	9,699,416	23,603,857	2,259,263	3,662,457	861,406	1,401,192	12,820,085	28,757,056
Foreign	18,420,767	25,812,999	2,059,314	4,898,501	403,357	548,409	20,883,438	31,260,909
Grand total	28,120,183	49,506,856	4,318,577	8,561,958	1,264,763	1,949,601	33,703,523	60,018,415

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to State.

State.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1920.	Oct., 1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Massachusetts	13,598,824	21,911,253	909,388	3,271,868	292,088	429,012	14,800,300	25,612,133
Pennsylvania	3,874,350	7,646,107	456,610	991,481	289,672	342,226	4,620,632	8,979,814
Rhode Island	2,735,680	6,373,589	281,439	299,763	139,730	263,269	3,156,849	6,936,621
New York	1,984,623	3,363,428	674,153	694,604	254,305	365,657	2,913,051	4,423,689
New Jersey	2,898,464	5,534,831	92,408	167,904	21,085	35,579	3,011,957	5,738,314
Connecticut	727,275	528,816	394,486	986,372	77,320	153,311	1,199,081	1,668,499
Ohio	662,686	1,312,428	59,579	41,189	28,650	26,126	750,915	1,379,743
Maine	224,988	409,107	259,872	516,381	38,531	154,166	523,391	1,079,654
New Hampshire	667,061	1,396,873	219,941	398,257	28,273	42,033	915,275	1,837,163
Pacific Coast States	57,800	124,227	218,993	219,048	7,352	13,894	284,145	357,169
Total	27,431,751	48,600,659	3,566,839	7,586,867	1,177,006	1,825,273	32,175,596	58,012,799
Other States	688,432	906,197	751,738	975,091	87,757	124,328	1,527,927	2,005,616
Grand total	28,120,183	49,506,856	4,318,577	8,561,958	1,264,763	1,949,601	33,703,523	60,018,415

Heavy Slump in Feed Exports.

Exportations of high protein feeds from the United States to foreign countries were more than 100% larger during the month of October, 1919, than they were during the month of October, 1920. The decrease in exports during October represents over 750 cars (30 tons per car).

Last year the exports of oil cake and oil-cake meal from Jan. 1 till Nov. 1 were approximately 7,000 cars more than during the same period in 1920.

The following figures were furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Oil cake and oil-cake meal.	October.	
	1920	1919
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*
Corn oil cake	.....	1,100
Cotton seed:		
Cake	10,563,924	16,565,270
Meal	5,385,345	14,763,725
Linseed or flaxseed:		
Cake	23,970,791	44,155,873
Meal	937,888	3,451,955
All other	1,757,155	9,011,108
Total	42,615,103	87,949,101

Slovak Starch Factories Short of Potatoes.

A serious shortage of potatoes for the manufacture of starch is reported in Czechoslovakia, according to the Balkan Economist for Oct. 30, 1920. The starch factories provide the textile, match, paper, and chemical industries with starch. Their needs can be satisfied with 2% of a moderately good prewar crop. Last year, however, only 1% of the crop was assigned to the factories.

There are 17 starch factories in Slovakia, with a production capacity of 200,000 quintals (40,092,000 lbs.) of starch. In the last years before the war, 80,000 to 100,000 quintals (17,636,800 to 22,046,000 lbs.) of potato starch were produced annually. Last year only 20,000 quintals (4,009,200 lbs.), that is, only 20 or 25% of the prewar output was produced.

The farm value of the 1919 hay crop, figured on a Dec. 1 basis, was placed at $1,839,967,000. The acreage in that year totaled 56,348,000 acres.

HEAVY FRUIT LOSSES.

(Concluded from front page.)

by various railroads as a standard for the equipment of refrigerator cars under conditions which warrant the building and operation of these cars. The experimental cars equipped with this system of heating will be used in comparison with cars equipped with portable heaters. Experimental shipments of citrus fruits from California indicate particularly the value of avoiding excessive ventilation and of lining the cars.

While apples begin to freeze around 28°, below 26° is required to start ice formation in the fruit. A small amount of freezing often does not show at first, but decay is likely to occur earlier than in unfrozen fruit. When the temperature falls as low as 26° considerable injury may occur. At 23° the apple is so badly damaged that it is of little market value. However, if apples or potatoes that have been injured by freezing can be frozen immediately and held at zero temperature, they can be kept in this way almost indefinitely. Such frozen products, while not equal to the unfrozen, still have high food value when properly cooked and are entirely palatable.

Freezing of the potato usually begins when the inside temperature reaches 29°, and when the temperature falls half a degree below the first freezing point. The substance of the potato becomes soft and spongy, watery, and worthless unless used immediately or unless held at zero temperature, as previously noted.

Tomatoes are sometimes injured to some extent by temperatures above the freezing point of 31°. Even higher temperatures may render the tomato more susceptible to stem-end decay and tend to retard development of color and flavor.

Sweet potatoes begin to freeze at 28 to 29° and are injured by such temperatures much more than are apples. The freezing point for onions is 29.5 to 30.5°, but the onion is not injured much unless exposed for a long time to freezing temperatures, when it shows a browning of the skin. Grapes freeze at various temperatures according to the variety. The Emperor does not begin to show freezing until the temperature has reached 22° and has remained there for some time. However, the actual freezing temperature is 24.5 to 26°. The imported Spanish Almeria begins to freeze at 27 to 28°. Between 27 and 23° a small amount of ice formation in either of these varieties causes considerable market loss.

The possibility of prolonging the season of use for certain early perishable products is shown by recent experiments on freezing in storage. It appears that many of the small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, plums, peaches, cherries, tomatoes, string beans, and sweet corn, will keep for a year in good condition for cooking if held at a temperature of from zero to 10°. Cherries and various kinds of berries and Concord grapes preserved in this way are almost as good for cooking as the fresh fruit, according to the investigators in the Bureau of Markets. Tomatoes and string beans also keep in a remarkably good condition for cooking, but plums, peaches, and sweet corn, while still fairly good, are somewhat inferior in cooking quality.

Hull, England, Gains as Center for Oleomargarine.

The city of Hull is rapidly gaining a commanding position in the production of oleomargarine, according to the American consul at that station. The manufacture of oleomargarine is practically a new industry there and is very promising. The manufacture of compound lard was begun about four years ago, and the product has now reached such a degree of popularity that it has superseded hog lard in every way. Hull is also one of the most important centers for the treatment of oil seeds and the production of various oils, paints, and colors.

Extraordinary developments of the seed crushing and allied industries are being carried out in Hull by the British Oil & Cake Mills (Ltd.) and its many subsidiary companies. It is said that they are the largest seed crushers in the world, and, realizing the enormous potentialities of oil in the manufacture of other products, they have recently made progressive developments, the latest being the manufacture of lard and margarine at their hygienic dairies and refineries in East Hull. Oil seeds and nuts are being crushed at the extensive mills of the company there, and an absolutely neutral oil has been placed on the market.

A subsidiary company to the British Oil & Cake Mills (Ltd.), Dowdoll's Buttapat Dairies (Ltd.), is now producing hundreds of pounds of buttapat margarine and compound lard every week at its well-equipped refineries located at Stoneferry Road, Hull. Among the different brands produced are those known as Laurel Valla (salted rolls), Angle, Golden Bar, Iona for cake making, and Oven for pastry purposes. The present rate of consumption of margarine in England and statistics on its production and commerce will be found in The Market Reporter for Nov. 13, p. 319.

Storage Holdings of Fish Smaller This Year Than in 1919.

The supply of fish in cold storage on Nov. 15 is the smallest on record, the holdings on that date amounting to 67,828,000 lbs. compared with 78,769,000 lbs. on Nov. 15, 1919. The 1918 stocks, which exceeded all previous holdings, reached the total of 99,631,000 lbs.

Storage stocks in 1918 were nearly 32,000,000 lbs. more than the present season's holdings, but the public failed to consume all that was stored and large quantities had to be destroyed or used only for bait. This fact, together with labor difficulties, probably accounts for the large reduction in storage stocks this year under the amount stored in 1918.

The report for Nov. 15 shows that holdings of ciscoes, salmon, squid and mackerel are larger this year than last. Holdings of nearly all other varieties, notably whitings, are smaller.

The following table shows the holdings of the most important varieties of frozen fish compared with those of previous dates, and the quantities placed in cold storage during the month ending Nov. 15.

Cold Storage Holdings of Fish on Nov. 15.

[Thousands of lbs., i. e., 000 omitted.]

Varieties.	Total holdings Nov. 15, 1920.	Total holdings Nov. 15, 1919.	Total holdings Oct. 15, 1920.	Total holdings Oct. 15, 1919.	Frozen since Oct. 15, 1920.
Halibut	9,761	11,476	10,677	11,875	421
Whiting	9,412	12,694	9,529	12,419	324
Salmon	8,095	7,890	6,672	7,029	2,496
Herring	6,583	11,749	6,124	11,425	1,082
Ciscoes	6,046	3,815	6,444	4,433	651
Cod, hake, pollack	3,785	4,330	3,109	3,966	768
Mackerel	2,789	2,190	2,563	2,389	917
Squid	2,625	771	2,577	857	814
All other	18,731	23,825	17,005	22,377	3,403
Total	67,829	78,771	64,730	141,491	9,975

California Grapes Carry Well in Spruce Sawdust.

Shippers of California grapes have become somewhat uneasy because of the limited supplies of redwood sawdust in which the grapes are packed for shipment and storage. Experiments by the Bureau of Markets during the past two seasons indicated that spruce sawdust is a satisfactory material to use for this purpose. Further tests indicate that sawdust of the fir tree is also satisfactory. The grapes packed in spruce made an attractive appearance in the market and were received without unfavorable discrimination by the trade. The only possible drawback was a slight shriveling of some of the grapes, especially on the bunches near the ends of the kegs, but the fruit packed in spruce appeared brighter and more attractive than the grapes in the redwood and in the experimental lots there is less decay.

The grapes packed in fir sawdust kept fully as well as those in spruce. Some of the grapes tasted of the fir sawdust when removed from the package, but this flavor usually disappeared after a few hours exposure of the fruit to the air.

The experiments in keeping grapes in storage at 30° instead of the usual temperature of 33° indicate that the lower temperature tends to extend the marketing period of cold storage grapes four to six weeks.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of Nov. 28–Dec. 4.		November.		October.		September.		Season to Dec. 4, inclusive.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Apples (boxed)	1,259	1,843	8,517	10,824	12,241	16,138	1,953	4,114	24,688	32,330
Apples (barreled)	1,749	624	11,721	4,985	20,417	16,360	7,857	8,085	45,411	32,835
Cabbage (old)	438	392	3,951	2,398	4,829	5,137	1,685	2,465	26,444	20,358
Cauliflower	119	114	707	360	260	226	97	43	1,139	671
Celery	441	235	1,667	1,210	1,151	875	379	258	6,644	4,796
Dry beans	193	203	833	1,040	634	1,019	173	375	1,755	2,565
Grapefruit	297	244	1,560	1,150	1,091	855	8	0	2,696	2,462
Lemons	66	76	324	432	840	466	365	348	1,579	1,322
Lettuce (old)	2	2	240	126	356	262	753	653	12,363	7,345
Mixed and bunched vegetables (old)	201	167	958	1,007	1,141	1,108	900	937	11,382	10,560
Onions	348	282	2,395	1,702	4,182	2,960	3,162	3,522	19,318	16,041
Oranges	2,937	2,077	5,528	4,347	990	2,608	1,120	1,502	7,707	5,306
Sweet potatoes	209	317	2,417	2,311	3,156	2,729	2,798	2,904	9,419	9,407
White potatoes	3,508	2,232	22,172	16,368	28,873	30,669	15,954	21,424	115,967	109,838
Total	11,917	8,818	62,990	48,260	80,191	81,412	37,204	46,630	286,512	255,776
New crops.										
Cabbage	1	3	38	13	0	5	0	0	38	16
Lettuce	288	300	1,092	458	198	96	52	0	1,467	754
Mixed and bunched vegetables	35	78	61	147	0	0	0	0	89	194

Foreign Markets

AUSTRALIA GUARANTEES ADVANCES TO WHEAT GROWERS.

1920-1921 Crop Expected to Reach 137,000,000 Bushels—Much Greater Acreage Planted.

The Commonwealth Government of Australia has guaranteed an advance to the wheat growers of 5s. ($1.21) per bushel for wheat delivered at the country railroad stations, which is equivalent to 5s. 6d. ($1.34) to 5s. 9d. ($1.40) free on board steamer, all conversions being made according to the par value of the shilling ($0.2433). To this guarantee the Government of New South Wales has added 2s. 6d. ($0.61) a bushel for all wheat grown in that State and placed in its pool, so that the f. o. b. price in New South Wales will have to be between 8s. ($1.95) to 8s. 6d. ($2.67) to save the Government any loss in the transaction.

Increase in Acreage.

It is officially estimated, according to the Trade Commissioner of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, that during the present season (1920–21) 10,227,509 acres are planted to wheat in the four wheat-producing States of Australia. This represents a total increase of about 1,120,000 acres compared with last season. The figures for each of the four States are as follows:

States.	1919–20	1920–21
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Victoria	2,335,490	2,555,700
New South Wales	3,050,330	3,585,300
South Australia	3,444,437	2,627,241
Western Australia	1,276,599	1,459,268
Total	9,106,856	10,227,509

Expert authorities consider that the wheat yield will be at least 137,000,000 bus., or slightly over 13½ bus. to the acre. If this estimate is realized, it will be the largest yield in Australia, with two exceptions, namely, 1915–16 and 1916–17, when 179,065,703 bus. and 152,420,187 bus., respectively, were marketed. It is estimated that the various States will contribute the following quantities to the total 1920–21 crop:

States.	Bushels.
Victoria	45,000,000
New South Wales	40,000,000
South Australia	35,000,000
Western Australia	17,000,000
Total	137,000,000

New Zealand Consumes More Tea.

The importation of tea into New Zealand during the first eight months of 1920 greatly exceeded the amount imported during any previous eight months in the history of the country, according to the American consul at Auckland. Importations during the period mentioned amounted to 11,917,420 lbs., compared with 4,079,600 lbs. for the corresponding eight months of 1919, and exceeded by nearly 20% the previous record for the whole of 1914. The importation for the eight months amounted to 9⅞ lbs. per capita of the population of the Dominion.

Spain Not Likely to Ship Oranges to United States.

There seems to be no intention at the present time of making orange shipments from the locality of Valencia, Spain, to American markets, says the American consul there. With the exception of 767 cases in 1916 and 70,597 in 1917, the only oranges shipped to the United States from 1915 to the present date were 200 cases in 1919. An unsuccessful attempt was made to sell oranges on the New York market in 1917, when market conditions were unfavorable in England. Before any attempt will be made to market oranges in New York again, it is necessary that certain factors be favorable, such as exchange, unfavorable market conditions in England, and a short crop in the United States.

SUMAC CROP IN SICILY SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR.

Carryover Stock from 1919 Increases Total Available Stocks for Export This Season.

The imports of sumac from Palermo, Italy, by the United States during the first nine months of the present year amounted to 8,469,159 lbs. of the ground variety valued at $9,311,546, and 995,462 lbs. of the leaf sumac worth $76,797, as compared with 3,326,752 lbs. of the ground with a value of $512,622 and 3,326,752 lbs. of the leaf valued at $169,473 during the corresponding period of 1919, according to a report received from the American consul at Palermo.

The sumac crop which was harvested in September and October is from one-half to two-thirds of last year's production of about 20,000 tons. The short crop, however, is compensated by stocks carried over from the preceding year, making a total amount of about 20,000 tons. Exporters estimate, however, that only about 1,500 tons are at present available for shipment from Palermo. The remainder is in the interior of the country.

Price Ranges at New York.

The price quoted for sumac ranges from $70 to $80 per ton c. i. f. New York, about the same as that quoted to American customers last April. The recent strike in the Palermo sumac mills has not been settled, but shipments have fallen off considerably. On account of the strike, exporters did not purchase sumac in Palermo but in the interior where it is now held. The lack of rolling stock and other transportation difficulties in the interior are interfering with deliveries at Palermo. It is reported that France and England have made heavy purchases of sumac in this market recently.

Record Cargo of Wheat Passes Through Panama Canal.

The largest cargo of wheat ever shipped through the Panama Canal was recently sent from Seattle to Avonmouth, England. The steamship *Friesland*, a former German vessel now owned by the British shipping controller, passed through the Canal on Nov. 8 with a cargo of 13,516 long tons of wheat, or 488,320 bus. figured on the basis of 62 lbs. to a bushel. This is not only the largest cargo of wheat ever carried through the canal, but it is also the largest cargo of grain ever put aboard one vessel in a Pacific coast port.

BRITISH APPLE PRICE ORDER MAY NOT BE ENFORCED.

Demanding of Maximum Retail Price as Fixed Depends Upon Whether Supply is Plentiful.

Although the British Food Controller has fixed the maximum wholesale and retail prices for apples sold on and after Nov. 15 (see The Market Reporter, Nov. 20, p. 335), it is expected that at least the maximum retail price of 10d. ($0.146 at exchange of Dec. 1) per lb. will not be demanded by traders so long as the supply remains plentiful. After Dec. 13, 1920, the first sale of imported apples must be by or through the agency of a broker who is registered by the Ministry of Food. It will be seen from the schedule referred to that varying maximum first-owners' prices have been fixed for apples according to their classification. These prices will remain in force until March 31, 1920, and may be modified.

Brokers Must be Registered.

The maximum prices order follows the lines of last year's order with but slight modifications. New provisions have been introduced with reference to the registration of brokers (see The Market Reporter, Nov. 27, p. 343) and the classification of imported apples. No apples imported in the standard cases or barrels specified in the schedule may be sold on arrival in the United Kingdom unless they are classified as "tight," "slack," or "wasty," if the apples are in barrels, and as "sound," "slack," or "wasty," if they are in cases.

The proposals that brokers should be registered and that apples should be classified were put forward by the Fair Trading Council and were later accepted by the Food Controller, who was satisfied that they were in the interests of fair trade and that they would protect the consumer. The Food Controller has recently emphasized the fact that importers wishing to sell their own apples are entitled to be registered as brokers on application to the Ministry of Food provided they have the necessary facilities for properly classifying the packages.

New Zealand to Use New Crop of Wheat as Early as Possible.

New Zealand will be forced to use next year's supply of wheat as soon as it can be put on the market, according to the American consul at Auckland. The chairman of the New Zealand Board of Trade has announced that if the country has an early harvest there will be plenty of wheat on hand to carry over but if the harvest is late there may be a slight shortage. The consul says that the supply at any rate will fall from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bus. below what is needed.

Poland Expects to Export Sugar.

Poland expects to export 70,000 metric tons of sugar from the coming crop. Estimates for the coming sugar crop place the yield at 210,000 tons of which about 140,000 tons will be needed for domestic consumption. The remainder will be exported under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, with a view to improving the exchange value of the Polish mark.

The Annual Production of Corn in Canada averaged 18,178,000 bus. during the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive.

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